INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.
I 9

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
I 10

VOL. XVIII NO 138— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

NO PRICE TOO HIGH FOR FREEDOM.

Pandit Motilalji Praises Bombay Volunteers & Sevikas.

"STARVE ADMINISTRATION FINANCIALLY."

Shaukat Ali Will Meet Simon's Fate.

"To-day every Indian, man and woman, has got one business. It is to break all illegal and obnoxious laws of the present Government. They have one duty, it is to support the Congress wholeheartedly, and their only objective is to destroy British Imperialism. Bombay has so far done splendidly. Carry on the struggle fearlessly and with unflinching courage and do not rest till you realise your legitimate aspirations" was the parting message of Pandit Motilal Nehru to the Bombay public.

Despite a short notice thousands of men gathered on Tuesday evening at the Jinnah Hall which was fully packed and thousands waited in the Congress House compound and the adjoining road where they could listen to the Congress President's speech as several loud speakers were installed on different sides. Mrs. Peribben Captain presided.

LATHI RAJ.

Pundit Motilal at the outset thanked the audience for the help that he received from all sections of the Bombay public during his short stay of about a week in the city. Giving in one sentence what experience he earned in Bombay during his stay he said that there was no more a civilized Raj in the country in general and in the Bombay city in particular. "It was a Raj of Lathis and lies. The lathi was being used to crush spirit of the people and they were indulging in lies to hide the truth from the world."

But even those who were not present at the maidan on Saturday could even now go to the Congress Hospital and see the wounded persons. They knew that even women were not spared and he declared "I can assure you that when the representatives of a nation in order to suppress another nation assault and molest even the women then the days of that nation are numbered."

NO PRICE TOO HIGH FOR FREEDOM.

Referring again to the incidents of last Saturday Punditji said that after what he had seen with his own eyes he felt certain that no amount of repression could stop the movement now. Of course they could break as many heads and bones as they liked, but India would not be deterred by that What did it matter even if India lost a million or two of her sons in this fight for freedom. After all they were hundreds of millions.

PRAISES THE BRAVE SEVIKAS.

Proceeding Pundit Motilal paid a glowing tribute to the Desh Sevikas. "We have read of heroic women in our own history as well as in the history of other nations but in no country will you find a regular army of women fighting side by side with their men for the country's freedom. To me this is a sure sign wherein I can see that we shall win the fight and our opponents will lose it" he said.

Referring to the future work before the country he said that the Bombay Mill-owners and merchants had agreed to his proposal that however great demand for their goods they should not raise the prices. He assured the audience that he found every merchants ready to help the present movement and he felt confident that there would be no repetition of the mistakes committed by Indian merchants in the past. This readiness of the merchants would lessen the work of Congress volunteers as they would not have to picket the cloth shops. Still the picketing on foreign cloth shops and especially the English shops would have to be continued but he exhorted every Indian not like Whiteaway Laidlaw due to give up immediately use of all foreign cloth.

He did not think there would be any Indian worth his name who would dare to enter English shops like Whiteawa Laidlaw due to whose appeal to police for help many heads and bones of their countrymen were broken.

STARVE FINANCIALLY.

Continuing the Punditji said whatever programme of work they had their idea must be to starve the British administration of the country financially. With that end in view he appealed the audience to boycott all British goods He further advised the mercantile community to boycott all Government loans in future.

Alluding to the Simon Commission Report the Punditji observed that many were expecting great things in the report out they must there was also no disappointment For himself and the Congress they did not expect anything and there was also no disappoint for for them. Looking to the whole history of the Simon Commission they find that at every stage it was thrusted on them at the point of lathis.

When the Commission landed in Bombay it was greeted with shouts of "Simon Go Back" and the black flags. They received the same treatment wherever they went. But by the time they reached the Punjab the same reception proved too hot for the officialdom and then the lathi came in vogue. They knew it cost India the life of one of her greatest sons.

When the Commission reached Lucknow their present Congress President also received 'lathi' blows. Now when the report was to be presented they had again the lathi charges. As if the report was being presented to India at the point of lathis.

"A NATIONAL CRIME".

Further condemning. the Report the Punditji said "It is a national crime to read that report. It is still greater a crime to purchase it. But we can afford to spend an anna over it. Buy any paper containing the summary of that Report, trample it under foot, tear the copy to pieces and throw it into a gutter, and after that never make any mention of that report."

Referring to the condemnation of the report by Indian leaders the Punditji said he was glad to find that there were some on whom the truth and had dawned on them and they had now realised that the boycott movement was fully justified. He said humorously "there were only a few person like Mr. Shaukat Ali who had a word of praise for the Report."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. SLOCOMBE.

Referring to his interview with Mr. Slocombe he said that it was not given in an official capacity. It was his personal opinion but even there he had made it clear that the Congress would be ready to participate in the Round Table Conference but only on the condition that it were accepted as the most representative political body in the country and its representatives were to meet to British representatives like the representatives of a free nation. He believed that the fight would end in a settlement but it must settlement between the representatives of two free nations. Because they knew no country could afford to be isolated, and India also would have to enter into a settlement with Britain but they would never allow any outsider to be masters in their own country. But if the Government entered into a settlement with persons like Mr. Shaukat Ali they would also meet the same fate as Simon.

Concluding the Punditji again thanked the millowners, merchants students and the general public all of whom helped him in his work and made a final appeal to continue the struggle in the same spirits as they had done so far.

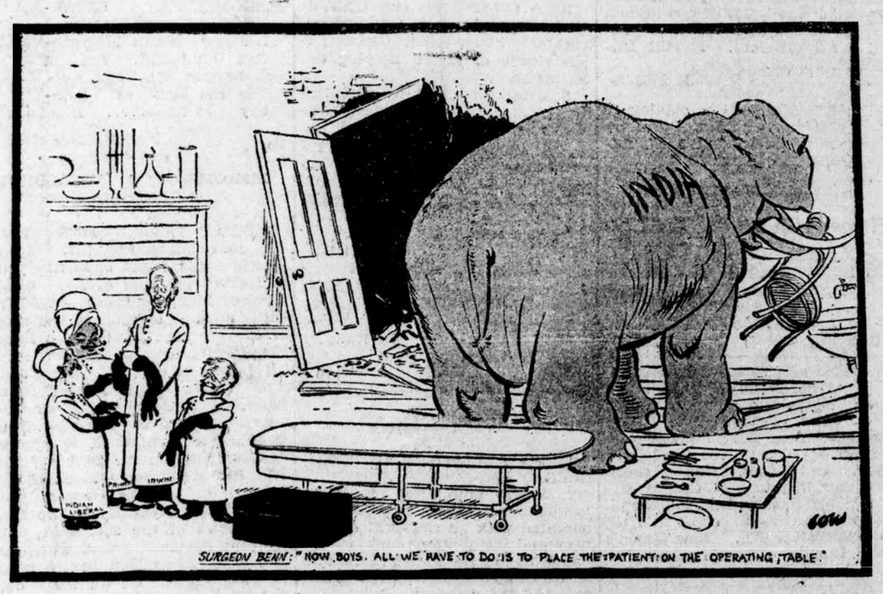
PANDITJI THANKED.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi thanked Pandit Motilal on behalf of the Bombay public and assured him that Bombay would always be in the forefront as it had been so far.

Dr. Hardikar also addressed the meeting and congratulating Bombay on its splendid work he exhorted the audience to be prepared for greater sacrifice in future.

MUSLIM GUARD OF HONOUR FOR PUNDITJI.

After the meeting when Punditji left the Jinnah Hall a batch of Muslim volunteers formed a guard of honour and saluted the Punditji.



A British Cartoonist's Jab at the Round Table Conference.
Courtesy: "The Evening Standard."

DESERVE CONDEMNATION.

Fenner Brockway On Simon's Efforts.

LONDON, June 24.

Deepest disappointment has been caused among Indian circles here which have been hoping against hope that the Simon Commission would produce a big surprise, which would change the Indian situation. Congressmen sojourning here express no surprise. But the condemnation of the Report as far as Indians are concerned is universal.

Mrs. Besant expressed her fears and said that the Report and its recommendations were much worse than expected.

Mr. C. F. Andrews pointed out that responsible government in provinces with autocracy in the Central Government must really mean a form of diarchy.

WILL UNITE MODERATES AND CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, declared the recommendations will arouse indignation in India and intensify civil disobedience movement.

"I am sure", he contnued, "that these recommendations will be as firmly rejected by the Moderates as by the Congress, thus uniting the whole national movement in an uncompromising opposition. The proposals deserve condemnation of every sincere friend of India and England."

Dewan Chamanlal, said that Sir John Simon and his colleagues were repeating Nero's action of fiddling when Rome was burning. They were dealing not quite seriously with the continent containing millions of human beings. Mr. Chamanlal continued, "It will be interesting to play with the destinies of a fifth of the human race but India was in no mood to provide Britain with the play ground. He asked when would British statesmen learn that it is dangerous to add fuel to fire of discontent in India, which the Simon Report an recommendations achieve in abundance. He concluded with a warning that it was time to proceed to important business and to settle with India.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, when interviewed, said it was quite true that the Simon Report would never be the basis for any discussions likely to lead to an honourable settlement.—Free Press Beam Service.

MALTESE CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED.

Labour Imperialists' Latest.

LONDON, June 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald announced that in view of the situation in Malta, Government had most reluctantly decided that there was no alternative but to sanction a temporary suspension of the Constitution.

Mr. Macdonald said that the effect of the decision would be to place as an emergency measure, full legislative and executive authority in the hands of the Governor.—Reuter.

ON PUSH BIKE TO SAU FRANCISCO.

Parsi Scouter's Venture.

LONDON, June 24.

San Francisco.—Six years and five months plying of pushbike has brought the Parsee named Davar here. He was a young scoutmaster when he left India in 1924.

"SIND SATYAGRAHA BULLETIN."

Editor Jailed For 6 Months.

KARACHI, June 24.

Mr. Parsram V. Tahilramani, Secretary, Sind Satyagraha Council and editor of the "Sind Satyagraha Bulletin" was arrested this morning and tried by the City Magistrate, inside the Karachi Jail on a charge of failing to comply with the District Magistrate's order to register the cyclostyled daily bulletin of which Mr. Tahilramani was editor, printer and publisher. The Magistrate sentenced Mr. Tahiramani to six months' rigorous imprisonment in Class B.—A. P.

ORDINANCE EXTENDED TO AHMEDNAGAR.

The Director of Information, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have extended chapter I of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, 1930 to the talukas of Ahmednagar, Rahuri and Kopargaon in the district of Ahmednagar.

DHARASANA RAIDERS RELEASED.

SURAT, June 23.

Twenty-one Dharasana raiders who formed part of the 225 arrested during the raid, and who were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment were released this morning from Surat sub-jail.—A.

PASSPORTS TO INDIA

Refused To Messrs. Campbell And Bridgeman.

DELEGATES OF LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

LONDON, June 23

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Kingsley Wood that he had received an application from the League against Imperialism for permission for Mr. J. R. Campbell and R. Bridgeman to visit India as members of the League Delegation, and said he was unable to recommend the grant of passport facilities for journey to India to members of the Delegations.—Reuter.

King Faisal Leaves For Alexandria.

LONDON, June 23

Baghdad.—King Faisal left this morning by air for Alexandria 'en route' to Europe where, under medical advice, he will spend a few months in Continental health resorts. The programme includes visit to Britain.—Reuter.

FOREST LAW-BREAKERS.

LEADERS SENTENCED.

SANGAMNER, June 24.

Messrs. Nasarwanji Satha and Shrinivas Ganesh Sardesai, members of the Maharashtra Jungle Satyagraha Committee were convicted yesterday on three charges under Section 117 I.P.C. and sentenced on each charge to four months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo two months' imprisonment more, the sentences to run concurrently.—Free Press.

A LADY M. L. C.'s PROTEST.

Mrs. Kale Resigns From C. P. Council.

Mrs. Anusayabai Kale has resigned from the C. P. Legislative Council as a protest against the present repressive policy of the Government.

Satyagraha Ashram Searched.

MEERUT, June 24.

The Satyagraha Asram was searched yesterday. No arrest is reported. The picketing of liquor shops continues.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, June 23.

Mr. Justice Kendall dismissed to-day the bail application of Mr. Thengdi one of the accused in the Meerut case.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, June 23.

Nineteen volunteers carrying contraband salt were arrested this morning at Viramgam.

The police authorities have orderVed the picketing students to stand 25 feet away from the college gate.—A. P.

PROF. JINABHAI DESAI ARRESTED.

Boycott Movement In Surat College.

LADY STUDENT ALSO ARRESTED.

SURAT, June 23.

Mr. Jinabhai R. Desai, who now edits the "Satyagraha Patrika" and is also the Chairman of the College Boycott Committee, was arrested this afternoon under Section 117 I.P.C in connection with a speech delivered in Chikhli village.

Shortly afterwards Miss Chotubai Dahyabhai Choksi, who was the leader of the lady volunteers in their anti-drink demonstration processions in the city was arrested.—A. P.

SURAT COLLEGE PICKETING.

Principal Breaks Cordon

SURAT, June 2?

An agreement was reached between the Surat College authorities and the members of the College Boycott Committee that peaceful picketing may be conducted within the College premises, instead of in front of the College gate on the public road.

Members of the Committee undertook to instruct the picketers merely to persuade the students and not to obstruct them by forming a cordon or by lying on the ground. The College authorities, therefore, agreed to allow picketing as they were desirous of averting trouble which might follow consequent on picketing on the public road.

This morning, nowever, picketing near the college gate was resumed by volunteers including six ladies. Students intending to attend the college began to gather at the college gates by 10-30 a.m. They were obstructed by lady picketers who formed a cordon. By 11-30 a.m. a large number of students had arrived and were waiting to enter the college but picketers would not allow them.

WOMEN PICKETERS FIRM.

When the Principal Mr. N. M. Shah of the Poona College, who has been now appointed Principal of Surat College in place of Dr. Gadgil, arrived on the scene, he spoke to the picketers and requested them not to form a cordon but only to persuade the students. To this the picketers did not agree. Principal Shah thereupon taking the lead of the waiting crowd of students broke the cordon and the students made a rush for the College gate. The lady picketers again formed a cordon.—A. P.

WARRANTS AGAINST WOMEN.

Calcutta Procession.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Sjt. Padamraj Jain, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha and Sjt. Macanal Misra, Secretary, Burrabazar Congress Comittee will be charged under section 144 for joining a procession. It is understood that summons under the same section were issued against Srimatis Mohini Devi, Urmila Devi, Bimalprativa Devi, Sjts. Jyotirmoyee Ganguly and Santidas, the principal organisers of Sunday's procession.—Free Press.

ASKING POLICE TO RESIGN

Mr. Kantilal Arrested.

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

Sjt. Kantilal was arrested tonight by a Police Sub-Inspector under section 3 of Act 22 of 1922 under a warrant from the District Magistrate as the accused is alleged to have distributed pamphlets entitled "Police Brethren", asking constables to leave off Government Service.

The Police also arrested at the same time one volunteer named Ranchod Patel who is Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Youth League under the new picketing Ordinance.—Free Press.

POP GUN SALUTE FOR POLICE.

"War Council" Camp Raided.

JALLIANWALLA BAUG INCIDENT.

AMRITSAR, June 24.

A little after mid-night a large contingent of police armed with lathis and rifles, including Gurkhas, headed by the D. I. G., Central Range, the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police and other police officers raided Jallianwala Bagh in order to search the camp of the "War" Council.

The place was besieged on all sides and he various tents were guarded by the police. Mr. Amirchand Gupta, "G.O.C.", Congress Volunteers, was shown the warrants of search. The search lasted more than three hours. The police captured every document found in the various tents.

NO SURRENDER OF FLAGS.

The office of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha was searched likewise and every document as also rubber stamps seized.

The G.O.C. refused to surrender the national flags. All documents recovered were placed in a box which was sealed and removed by the police. After the search was over the Police retired at about 4 p.m. The volunteers then fired 101 shots with pop guns.—A. P.

16 Year-Old Girl Gets 9 Months.

Miss Indumate's Appeal To Police.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Lively scenes were witnessed at Bankshall Court to-day when about 100 members of the Satyagraha Committee and a large number of Congress Volunteers and Marwaris assembled to watch the proceedings against Srimati Indumati Goenka, daughter of Sjt. Padanraj Jain on charges of publishing a leaflet requesting the Police to resign.

Smt. Indumati is aged only 16 and the first lady to be convicted in Bengal in connection with the present movement.

The announcement of a sentence of nine months' imprisonment on two counts was greeted with cries of "Bandematram". Arrangements are being made by the ladies to follow the prisoner in a procession right upto the jail gate.—Free Press.

SITUATION ON FRONTIER.

Are There Enough Troops In India?

LONDON, June 23

In the Commons Mr. Benn replied in the affirmative to Mr. Clifton Brown who asked whether there were enough troops in India on the frontier to deal with the situation and whether he had made British reinforcements in the event of a further rising among Afridis and Mohmands.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED five educated, experienced and respectable youths to organise an Insurance Company on consolidated pay and allowances. Application in the Candidates' own handwriting and stating terms should be made to the General Manager, ARYAN ASSURANCE, LTD., 7, Mission Row, Block "B", Calcutta. Candidates prepared to go to any part of India, Burma, Ceylon and British East Africa should only apply. Interviews by previous engagement only.
A D E

REQUIRED—An expert in Forestry and agriculture who can run a large farm on scientific lines and also supervise a large Circle of Forests where agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. Salary upto 500/- P. M. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, Pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before the 1st of July 1930 to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 996

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for District Agencies from gentlemen of good social standing to sell the "EVERYMAN" Policy, which permits the assured to stop payment of premiums during illness or disability and offers him a monthly allowance with free medical aid when ill in addition to the full sum assured. Liberal first year and hereditary renewal commission to gentlemen producing good quality business. Apply for descriptive pamphlet, stating age, educational qualifications and credentials to the GENERAL MANAGER, Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 907

WANTED—Candidates to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, under thoroughly qualified efficient and experienced staff. The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-Minister of Education in U. P. The new session commences from July, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
A 910

WANTED—A qualified INDIAN MIDWIFE and NURSE for a period of at least 3 months. Services may be confirmed if approved. State age, testimonials, references, and pay desired. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Jasdan State, Kathiawar.
A 972

WANTED—AGENTS to sell high class TINNED-TEAS. Best opportunity for patriotic dealers to have RELIABLE QUALITY. Entirely Indian concern. Apply Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 920

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere on decent pay and commission. Apply for particulars and samples. Cash security Rs. 5 essential. LAXMI SOAP FATORY, Ahmedabad.
A R 2632

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Ambitious TYPISTS and CLERKS determined improving their prospects. Change assured in few weeks. Prof. ROW, 90, Naigam Cross Road, DADAR.
A R 2653

WANTED—GRADUATE for Africa, Gujarati and business experienced need apply stating terms, etc. Box. No. 35 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2664

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS by Commission for selling Khaddar passed by the Gujarat City Congress Committee, and Khadi Association. Apply to JAVAHAR KHADI BHANDAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R2661.

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co., Ltd., Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish Swadeshi Hosiery piece goods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1014

Situations Wanted

LEADING CHIEF AGENT long-standing representing English Insurance Company, now open to engagement for Indian Office only. Life, Fire and Motor. Apply with terms to Box 34 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2663

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) oppo. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal S. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

AN OXFORD INDIAN GRADUATE will coach up high-school and college students in English and history. Please apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
M R 2656

ACCOUNTANCY ACCOSIATE, London, diploma course taught free by post in examination fees. Apply prospectus. P. PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar Poona City.
E R 2616

G D A EXAMINATION (1930) Results. Percentage of passes from Sydenham College 44 as against All-India percentage of nearly 21. Classes commenced on the 21st June. Apply sharp for enrolment and admission to the Hostel to the Principal, 90, Hornby Road, Bombay.
E 1023

AN experienced GRADUATE TEACHER is now free to coach up pupils in all subjects til Matriculation Class Speciality Mathematics, Science and French. Apply Box No. 32, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R2659

SPECIAL SHORT COURSE, Rs. 50 to those who join immediately. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
E R 2631

Trade Announcement.

A GOOD opportunity for small capitalist. Sole Agency or manufacturing rights for India, Burma and Ceylon offered by a manufacturer of Indian Industries. Metal and other polishes. Only Genuine person should apply for terms and particulars. Box. No. 33, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
T R2662

USE the best quality Anti-British world renown WINDSOR SAFETY RAZOR BLADES. Each guaranteed to yield too many creamy shaves. Rupee one per packet of ten. Available everywhere. Sole Agents FREDYSONS "Saifi House", Gowalia Tank. Ask for our general price list. Agents wanted everywhere.
T R 2658

GLUE—Superfine quality GLUE for matches, furniture, printing-rollers, etc., specially adapted for use in the Monsoon. Ample stocks on hand for immediate delivery. Please enquire of NITTA LEATHER BELT MFG. CO., Dady House, Churchgate Street, Bombay, (Tele. No. 21078)
T R 2638

Lost & Found.

LOST—4 decrees of the Small Causes Court, one Power of Attorney of G. G. Allana, a few briefs and some receipts for payments were left in a Victoria. Anybody returning the same will be rewarded. JACOB I. APTEKAR. Bharat Bhuvan, Kalbadevi.
L R2665

Books & Stamps.

STAMPS—200 Portuguese African Colonies Rs. 3/12; 200 French Colonies Rs. 3/8; 100 Greece Rs. 2/8. All different. PETER DESOUZA, Jhansi.
L R 2565 A

STAMPS—Afghanistan catalogued 2/6 free to collectors sending this advertisement and 3 as. PETER DESOUZA, Jhansi.
L R2655

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of "Lilly" Bungalow opposite Parsee Sanatarium, Cumballa Hill. Apply at the premises.
C R2665

DOUBLE and SINGLE well-lighted AIRY ROOMS with baths and kitchens and separate water connections, electric lights. Rent very low. Near B. B. Railway Station. Lower Parel for Christians, Hindus and Parsis. Three separate new buildings of Cassim Mitha in big independent compound. Apply on premises or at AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. Tele: No. 22503.
C R 2593

TO LET at Tardeo in Chikalwadi Road for Hindus, Block containing 1 drawing, 2 bed rooms, 1 dining room and kitchen, electric lights. Apply JIWANDAS D. SARAYA, C/o Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.
C 700

Profession.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS.—Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. One year life-reading with character. Re. 1. Five years Rs. 4-8 Extensive, Rs. 10. Mr. P. K. Ghose, M.A., B.L., Calcutta, writes:—"The results are most accurate, etc." Beware of imitations. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kashimkota, Vizag Dt.

Loans

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER to invest Rs. 25,000 in Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Works. Nett profit 30 per cent and over. Apply Box No. 31, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R 2657

27,000 Twenty-seven thousand (about) loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued till 29th July, 1930. Next date fixed for granting fresh loans 31st July 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission and pay Rs. 50 to 200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted: THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L 782

Matrimonial

INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—Ladies and gentlemen, Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans, Jews, Europeans, all communities apply with full particulars and photos. Strictly confidential. Apply Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R 2639

Medical.

FOR the cure and care of Mental and nervous diseases Lunacy, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Neuralgias, Sciatica, Headaches, Neurasthenia, Alcoholism, opium and drug habits. Also malaria, Consumption, Dyspepsia Sprue. Apply Post Box 899, Bombay. Rejuvenation (Ladies and gentlemen) a speciality.
2615

Public Notices.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal on a salary from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Candidates must have qualified themselves as Mechanical Engineer and must have had good practical experience in workshop in addition to the teaching experience for some years. Selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating age should reach the undersigned by the 30th June 1930.

EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY, Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore.
896

Public Notices.

WANTED.

1. A first class and highly educated MANAGER. Must be fully competent to manage large business concerns. Preference will be given to one experienced in Forest work.
2. An up-to-date and trained FOREST OFFICER, must be well up in all the branches of Forestry including growth of Lac, and have vast previous practical experience.
3. A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE TYPIST, fast and accurate. Steno-typist preferred. Knowledge of record keeping necessary.

Salaries according to qualifications. Substantial prospects. Applications with references and copies of testimonials (not to be returned) stating qualifications, experience, nationality, age and lowest salary acceptable, to be addressed to:—

Mr. NARESH CHANDRA, B.A., LL.B., Personal Assistant to P. Triloki Nath Swami, P. O. Kishenpur, Biral, Railway Station Kasimpur-Kheri, S. S. L. Railway, District Meerut.
970

NOTICE.

1. POST ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
2. Salary upto 1,500 according to qualifications. Must be fully acquainted with all electrical machinery and installations and is required to run the Power House and entire electrical installation of Alwar and the districts.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 5th July, 1930, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, to His Highness' Government, Alwar.
960

Tender.

SALE OF RECORDS.

SEALED TENDERS are called for and will be received by the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Traffic Branch, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Annexe Building, upto 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, for the purchase of old records, which can be seen on application to the DIVISIONAL TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICER, on Special Duty.
1013

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.

TENDER NOTICE DATED 11TH JUNE, 1930, FOR THE SUPPLY OF HE-BUFFALOES AND PURCHASE OF DONE HE-BUFFALOES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of healthy muscular he-buffaloes to and the purchase of 'done' he-buffaloes from the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, during the official year, from 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1931, will be received by the undersigned at his Office in the Institute upto 5 p.m. on MONDAY, the 30th June, 1930. There should be two separate tenders, one for the supply of he-buffaloes and another for the purchase of 'done' he-buffaloes from the Institute.

About 1,200 he-buffaloes will be required to be supplied.

For detailed conditions, please refer to tender notice published in Part VI, Pages 662 and 663 of the Mysore Gazette dated 12-6-1930 or ascertain in the Office of the undersigned between 8-30 and 10 30 in the mornings.

(Sd.) P. PARTHSARATHY, Officer-in-Charge, Serum Institute.
1025

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

To Messrs. GANESHLAL NANDLAL.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that our clients Messrs. HAJI MAHOMED HAJI TARMAHOMED have filed against you in the High Court of Bombay Suit No 989 of 1930 inter alia for recovery of the price of Bettle Nut bags purchased by you from them and 23rd July, 1930, is fixed for the hearing of the said suit.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
14, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
1022

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2063 of 1929

Messrs. HIRAJEE VARDHAJEE AND CO. SHROFFS, carrying on business at Mazagaon, outside the fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMEDALLY FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

MAHOMEDALLY FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 4,000 (Rupees four thousand) together with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per mensem from the 14th day of October, 1926 till judgment costs of the suit and further simple interest on judgment at six per cent per annum mentioned in the plaint. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of July 1930 at eleven O'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs at the final disposal of the suit with all relevent documents and witnesses and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the above suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 26th day of June 1930.

Messrs. SHAH & CO. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAMHUSSEIN CASSUM VISHRAM BANATWALLA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land with the messuages, tenements and bungalow standing thereon, being part of the hereditaments and premises, situate at Hill Road, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, and conveyed by an Indenture of Conveyance, dated the 5th day of October, 1918, by Framroze Hirjibhai Baxter to Gulamhussein Cassum Vishram and Subjeally Cassum Vishram, and bearing Survey Nos. 20, 21 and 343A and Pot Nos. 7, 13 and 1 and containing by admeasurement 1,145 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Subjeally Cassum Vishram, on the West by the property of Burjorji Mithaiwalla and a Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Sorabji Hirjibhai Baxter and on the South by the Bandra Hill Road, and bearing with other land non-agricultural Survey No. 511.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1930.

VACHHA & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.
1024

NOTICE.

To Messrs. GANESHLAL NANDLAL.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that our clients Messrs. MANCHERJI R. TATA AND CO. have filed against you in the High Court of Bombay Suit No. 990 of 1930 inter alia for recovery of the price of Bettle Nut Lags purchased by you from them and 23rd July 1930, is fixed for the hearing of the said suit.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO., Plaintiffs' Solicitors
14, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
1021

Amusements.

RIALTO CINEMA
The Beautiful Indian Film Star.
ZUBEIDA
In
DEVADASI
(Bride of the Gods)
Daily at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
No Dance at 3-15 p.m.
Also a
DAZZLING ATMOSPHERIC PROLOGUE
In which ZUBEIDA Dances.
Select Indian Music By
PROF. DEODHAR'S Famous Indian Orchestra.

ADMISSION TO GROUND FREE!
LAST WEEK
AT
BOMBAY SHOWS
Petit Compound Gowalia Tank
Come and enjoy yourself with your children and friends.
A GRAND GYMNASTIC DISPLAY
will be given nightly at 8 and 11 P. M. Free.
BRASS BANDS, BAGPIPES AND RADIO
with all the Latest Music.
Aeroplane, Merry-Mix-Up, Mountain Slide, See-Saw Ship, House of Mystery, Laughing Gallery and Gymnastic Display, Etc.
The management reserves the right of admission.

also
See how H. H. The Aga Khan's horse (Blenheim) won the world's famous race—the DERBY.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
DANCING AROUND—COMEDY.
TO-DAY at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
AT THE
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road.
(Queen's Road End)
Phone 41561.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
KEN MAYNARD
In
'SENOR AMERICANO'
NEXT SATURDAY
EDDIE POLO
in
"THE SECRET POLICE"
The Most Amazing Film of Underworld Romance ever made!

THE CAPITOL
Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

M. G.-M. All Talking, Singing, Dancing, Marvel.
MARVELLOUS TECHNICOLOUR SCENES!

A STORY OF A ROGUE
Who tried to fight his way against heavy odds. A drama of Rajput heroism set amidst Rajputana.

Featuring
E. Billimoria & Nirasha.
A SAGAR PRODUCTION.
Commencing
ON 28TH SATURDAY
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.
Time and Rates as usual.
NEW PLAYS
"VARADACHA PATIL"
and
'HASYTARANG'
will be staged shortly.
SHREE ANAND VILAS SANGIT NATAK COMPANY
Grant Road
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, 25-6-30, at 9 p.m.
KUNJ VIHARI
Plan open at the Theatre
G. V. VIRKAR, Proprietor.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
June		
28th	Razmak	10,857
July		
5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak@	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
1931.		
Jany.		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,952
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak x x	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia§	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§§Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers. To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	106

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

§ NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London ..	£30	£52
Marseilles ..	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

SHIPPING

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A.	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
June		
26	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every months. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
June.		
25th	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th	Varela	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
July		
2nd	Khandalla	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
KamoMaru	8000	...	@25June
* Calcutta Maru ..	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	29 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	...	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	@23July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	1 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.

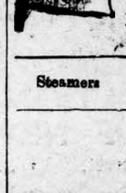
FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	...	17 June
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	19 June	25 June
Asama Maru ..	22000	3 July	9 July

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 28279, 28738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line



REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	24th June	8th July
Sumatra Maru ..	9th July	23rd July
Burma Maru ..	25th July	8th Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden and Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 5,78,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent. Abembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1|2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

AGUERINE

FOR ALL FEVERS.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period (rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,903.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

A SAFE and Satisfying Tonic

A Perfect and Pleasing

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :—
Kalbadevi Road.

ULCERINE

(Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free Booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Maff" Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors
Princess Street, BOMB

The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

BAYER

The Breatheable Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

Diagram showing the Peps way to the Lungs as described in the article below.

THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.

By the discovery of Peps the problem has been solved. This remarkable *breatheable* medicine in handy tablet form, contains lung-healing medicaments, which strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged breathing tubes.

DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.

As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal fumes which, as the diagram above shows, mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, never reach the bronchials.

Peps deal not only with immediate trouble in throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to recesses

WHERE DISEASE LURKS.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and soon cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.

¶ Peps afford sound protection against sudden chills, and the 'flu and pneumonia peril. A Peps in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat, and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.

Price Re. One per bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or from agents :—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi, etc.

PEPS

The Handy Tablet Medicine

THE BEST IS NOT TOO GOOD

The best Hydrogen Peroxide is undoubtedly

MERCKOZONE

Therefore accept no substitutes
specify MERCKOZONE
and see that you get it,

For the treatment of wounds, sores etc.
For use as a gargle and mouth-wash.
For removing blackheads and pimples.
For use in manicure.
For bleaching stains out of linen.
For cleaning articles of ivory, bone etc.

Use only MERCKOZONE

the famous MERCK brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) of Guaranteed Strength and Purity.

ISSUED IN 4 OZ. 10 OZ. AND 20 OZ. PATENT BOTTLES ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

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The NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd. (established in Bombay 1919 and having a Paid-up Capital of over Rs. 71,00,000) will be glad to offer agencies on liberal terms to energetic gentlemen in a position to do Life assurance business for it in Bombay and suburbs, Ratnagiri, North Kanara and the Deccan.

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Esplanade Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

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PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,

BOMBAY and MADRAS.

A SCIENTIST'S SHATTERED CREED.

—:o:—

Sir Arthur Keith On Immortality

".....the resurrection of the body and life everlasting.'

Millions recite it—and believe the great Christian doctrine.

That renowned scientist, Sir Arthur Keith, President in 1927 of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, once believed it, too, It was a part of his goodly heritage.

Twice every Sunday the sounds of a "Free Church" bell came across a valley to his home in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. And thither he repaired with believing mind.

But study and research have robbed him of his early faith, he tells us in The Forum.

And yet—

Modern medicine, writes Sir Arthur, strikes at the very root of Christian doctrine. "For if man is truly mortal, if death ends all, if the human soul is but the manifestation of the living brain, as light and heat are the manifestations of a glowing bar of steel, then there can be no resurrection of the dead. Man has the seeds of immortality in him, but the gift is for the race, not for the individual."

"Thus the orthodox creed of my youth has been shattered by the impact of modern science. And since no man can live on a creed of pure negation, one may ask if it is possible to build a satisfactory way of life out of the wreckage.

"In all humility. I believe a way is possible.

"That which at first seemed a curse has turned out to be a blessing.

"For if men believe, as I do, that this present earth is the only heaven, they will strive all the more to make heaven of it. To tell that we are mere birds of passage, only temporary probationers, is not conducive to the best conduct.

"Once we have accepted our humble origin and the heritage it has brought us, we are prepared to discipline ourselves and to behave with tolerance, sympathy, and charity to all others. We have to be resolutely self-reliant not casting on the cross burdens which we ourselves ought to bear.

"The natural span of man's existence contains, enough to make this life a prize worth living.

"I have within me—as have all living beings—a greed of life, an urgent craving for immortality. That longing, which lies at the very root of the Christian religion, I look upon as a sin of the flesh—one to be conquered and suppress.

"It is a vice akin to avarice. With its suppression comes a peace which only those who have felt it can realize.

"A way of life is possible for man under the new dispensation of knowledge—but what of the ultimate meaning of life? How has life been called into existence? Why has it culminated in a human form? For what final purpose have we been called into existence?

"Surely, man is part of a great whole!"

The brain is a poor instrument to solve such problems, says Sir Arthur. Yet it perceives the wonder of the inventions of nature, that design is manifest everywhere, and, he goes on:

"Whether we are laymen or scientists, we must postulate a Lord of the Universe—give Him what shape we will. But it is certain that the anthropomorphic God of the Hebrews can not meet our modern needs.

"I cannot help feeling that the darkness in which the final secret of the universe lies hid is part of the Great Design.

"This world of ours has been constructed like a superbly written novel: we pursue the tale with avidity, hoping to discover the plot. The elusiveness of the chase heightens our ardor, until the search becomes part of our religion.

"For the secret of secrets recedes as we run.

"The ultimate reason for man's existence is the only fruit in the garden of life which he can never hope to pluck.

"Clearly, then my creed is imperfect.

"It is not final.

"No creed is final. Such a creed as mine must grow and change as knowledge grows and changes."

But Sir William Bragg, who was president of the same association in 1928, directly contradicts Sir Arthur Keith. Research has not led him into disbelief. He avowed his belief in the soul. "Science", he said, "is not setting forth to destroy the soul, but to keep body and soul together."

SIR AKBAR VISITS CONGRESS HOSPITAL

—:o:—

"Impressed & Touched" By Visit.

Among the numerous people who visited the Congress Hospital on Saturday after the incidents on the Esplanade Maidan were Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, the Administrator of the Bhavnagar State, and Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Member of the Hyderabad State. Sir Akbar Hydari was accompanied by Mrs. Shuaa Tyabji and Mr. K. Natarajan and were shown round the hospital by the authorities.

Sir Akbar wrote the following remarks in the "Visitors' Book":—

"We were deeply impressed and touched by our visit to the hospital, the cheerfulness of the patients and the loving care of those looking after them. I cannot say more. My prayers are for their speedy and complete recovery and blessings for those who have helped them."

He also gave a donation to the Hospital fund.

Dr. Sathaye, who is in charge of the hospital, says that the total number of casualties treated at the Congress Hospital as a result of Saturday's police charges on the people was 343, out of which 129 were detained for treatment. All those in the hospital are progressing well. The five women are making satisfactory progress.

PATHARE PRABHUS STAND BY THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

A meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Youths was held at the Ganesh Wadi Hall, Dadi Sheth Agyari Road on Sunday (the 22nd instant), when about 250 members of the community were present. Dr. A. P. Kothare occupied the chair.

Dr. Kothare said that the gathering was convened to congratulate four youths of the community who had joined the present movement and were incarcerated in jail. The aim of this movement was not to do away with the present Government but to improve the system which existed at present and which was found to be unacceptable to the nation. Government ought to have a proper check on the utilisation of the revenue resources and if the present system of increasing the debt on the heads of the poorest nation is continued further, the nation would be virtually ruined under the heavy burden. The poor peasant's condition was very pitiable; it was he who raised the crop, but it was the Government who reaped the benefit of it whereas the poor peasant was actually starved and went about almost nude. He therefore appealed to the members of his community to take part in the movement.

Mr. M. N. Talpade then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Pathare Prabhus of Bombay congratulates Sjt. A. V. Dharadhar, Sjt. V. A. Dharadhar, Sjt. B. R. Dhurandhar, Secretary of the 3rd War Council, B. P. C. C., sent to jail, and Sjt. V. G. Rane. That as the first step in this direction it urges upon the members of the community to sincerely help tht Indian National Congress by assisting in (1) the spread of Swadeshi cloth and goods, and (2) prohibition of liquor."

Mr. R. M. Rane seconded the resolution.

Dr. M. R. Vijayaker supported the resolution, who proceeded to Sholapur again after a brief stay in the Congress Hospital.

The resolution was put to vote and was passed unanimously.

Mr. A. V. Dharadhar, the Captain of the 3rd batch of Flag Satyagrahis, who had come to the meeting in spite of his wounds received at Sholapur, described to the meeting his experience at Sholapur and the ill-treatment he had received at the hands of the Martial Law authorities.

Mrs. Sunderabai Sengit appealed to the members of her sex to make this movement a success by practising economy, and advised them to spin and wear Khaddar and buy pure Swadeshi goods.

Dr. A. P. Kothare moved to form a sub-committee consisting of Mr. M. N. Talpade, Mr. R. M. Rane, Dr. M. R. Vijayaker, Mrs. Sunderabai S. Sengit, Mr. S. G. Jayaker, Mr. A. H. Kirtiker with powers to add to give effect to the resolution about the spread of Swadeshi and prohibition of liquor.

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Hallo! Patriots!

Pure Swadeshi Cloths.

Why should you worry when we are **Always at your Service ?**

Cent Per cent **Indian** Made.

Those intending to buy

Pure Swadeshi Cloths

may safely visit under-noted places and meet their wants without least fear of fraud.

THE

Khatau Makanji S. & W. Co., Ld.

Please Note the Addresses:

CLOTH SHOPS AT

1. **GORAJ GULLI,** Mulji Jetha Market, BOMBAY.

OR

2. **HAINES ROAD,** Byculla, BOMBAY.

Also, can be had from all the well-known Merchants of Girgaon, Kalbadevi, Masjid, etc.

SWADESHI! SWADESHI!

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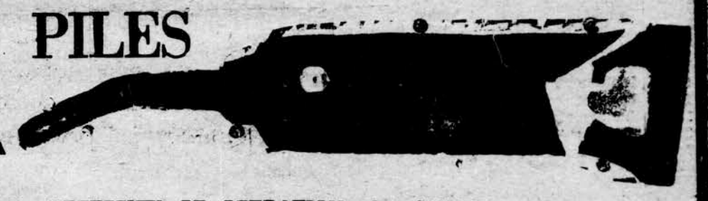
BENGAL WATER PROOF WORKS (Calcutta.)
OPENING BRANCH IN BOMBAY—WATCH THE DATE.

The Surest And Safest Remedy for PILES



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Branches in all parts of the World.

Special facilities for business with America including purchasing and selling of American Securities.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

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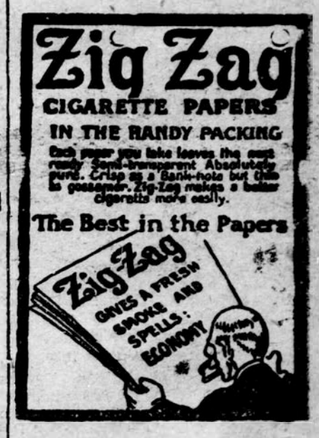
Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M. D., C L Parbatipur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).



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AGURINE DEPOT,
KARACHI.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.
A meeting of all the High Schools students will be held today (Wednesday) at Gowalia Tank Maidan, at 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.
The P. & O. mail steamer "Comorin" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay on the 17th June and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th July.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
We have received sample bottles of "Norman's writing and fountain pen inks manufactured by Messrs. H. D. Nariman Bros. (Lohar st., Bombay 2). The quality of both the inks is good and as an indigenous industry deserves encouragement.

PROVIDENT INSURANCE & LOANS, LD:—The Secretary of the Provident Insurance & Loans Ltd., 5, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay informs us that as a mark of respect towards the incarceration o Mr. Nathubhai G. Desai, one of the Directors of the Company, and the Congress President of Bulsar, the Bombay Head Office was kept closed for one day, (the 18th inst.)

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PAINTING:—The students of the School of Architecture, Bombay, observed a complete hartal as a protest against Saturday's incidents. The students of the painting classes followed their brothers in the afternoon and they also left their classes.

LADIES' MEETING:—Under the auspices of the "G" Ward D.C.C. a public meeting will be held today (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, when Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhle, Mrs. Shantabai, Mrs. Lilavatiben Munshi, and others will speak on "Ladies, Duty in the Present Fight." Ladies are requested to attend.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION EXPLAINED.

—:o:—

Likelihood Of Further Fall Probable.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau).

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. received to-day from their Liverpool friends the following explanation to their queries:—

(1) How much lower do they expect?

(2) Whether Farm Board will take up July tenders or not?

(3) Generally speaking what is your opinion?

Tenders will be taken by Farm Board to the limit of their purchases. No present upward movement likely unless crop prospects deteriorates.

Weather cable: Light rains texas gulf coast excessive heat continues Central Belt Oklohama and texas.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, June 24

Previous closing rate	13.12
To-day's opening rate	13.16
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing rate	12.99
Difference	—.13

Broach expectation J-A Rs. 216
Broach expectation A-M Rs. 235

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, June 24

Previous closing rate	6.83
To-day's opening rate	6.89
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing rate	6.87
Difference	plus .04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 24

Silver ready	15	17	0
Lower	0	3	0
Silver forward	15	4	0
Lower	0	3	0

Tone of market: China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 24

Without Duty	44	15	0

PICKETING AT WHITEAWAY'S CONTINUES.

Mr. Ramrai Munshi Of Ahmedabad Arrested.

The Congress volunteers appeared earlier on Tuesday and picketed the foreign cloth shops in the Fort area by 11 p.m. The police on hearing of the volunteers' arrival immediately went to the spot with their motor van, and carried away nine volunteers by 12-30 p.m.

They were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate along with the 23 arrested the previous afternoon. They were (1) Mahavir Papaya, (2) Hiralal Narayen, (3) Jivraj Harsi, (4) Balwant Ranchod, (5) Mohanlal Gupsingh, (6) Kashinath Ramsingh, (7) Wasudeo Pandu, (8) Digambar Dattatraya, (9) Hasanali, (10) Rama Lalji, (11) Mohanlal Keshavlal, (12) Dhondiba Sidanath, (13) Bapu Jeram, (14) Gulamhussein Janmohmed, (15) Hiralal Nathuram, (16) Dhondia Milu, (17) Bhagwatprashad Chhotalal, (18) Shantipresad, (19) Laxmichand Jivraj, (20) Luxmon Pragji, (21) Mathuradas Tricumdas, (22) Vanmalidas Hirachand, (23) Gopal Krishna. These were arrested on Monday.

The nine volunteers arrested on Tuesday till 12-30 p.m. refused to give their names, but described themselves as "Bande Mataram."

PLEAD GUILTY.

Deputy Inspector Forster in his evidence stated that he had arrested the accused while picketing the foreign cloth shops in the Fort area. The accused pleaded guilty, and stated they did picket the foreign cloth shops. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment.

STILL THEY COME

After the arrest of the nine volunteers, six more arrived in a motor bus and they took up the posts of their colleagues. They too were arrested in a few minutes and taken to the Esplanade lockup.

The police withdrew in the afternoon at 1 p.m. after the arrest of the second batch but the crowd near Whiteaway's premises kept on swelling.

HOW MR. MUNSHI CAME TO PICKET.

—:o:—

The lathi Raj on last Saturday at the Esplanade Maidan has made a number of men staunch Congressmen.

Mr. Munshi, it is reported, came from Ahmedabad, last week to see his family in Bombay and was staggered to see the attacks upon ladies. He volunteered to picket at Whiteaway's and thus courted arrest and conviction. He was arrested along with other pickets in the afternoon and immediately placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The trial of the pickets generally lasts a few minutes and he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by 4 p.m. A large number of his friends came to see him in the Court and gave him a hearty send off with the usual national slogans.

Including Mr. Munshi 21 pickets were convicted in the afternoon while 32 were convicted before noon. The total arrest of the day was 28.

PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

A Correction.

(Through B.P.C.C.)

We are sorry that owing to an oversight the following names were given as arrested in the Fort for picketing foreign cloth shops yesterday.

Serial No. 12 Thakuram Maruthi.

Serial No. 19 Shricharan Katprasad.

SEQUEL TO RAILWAY SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Mr. Ginwalla Gets Nine Months.

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, June 23.

Mr. K. T. Chaubal Resident, First Class Magistrate, Kurla, delivered judgment on Monday afternoon, in the case in which Mr. F. J. Ginwala, President of the Bombay Branch, of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, and four others were tried in connection with the Satyagraha practised by the railway strikers at Kurla on March 9, in front of the house of a loyal worker, named Parashuram Vishnu Jog, Head Cabin Supervisor. Mr. Ginwala was awarded nine month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default three months more.

The prosecution story was that on the morning of March 9, Mr. Ginwala and others went to the complainant's residence in Unwala's Chawl No. 3, at Kurla and asked him to join the strike. On the complainant's refusal, Mr. Ginwala threatened him with social boycott and with injury to his person. The complainant ran to the railway station immediately and informed the authorities and asked for help. The strikers rallied in the meantime and blocked his way by lying prostrate in front of his room. The Resident Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and his subordinates arrived on the scene. The complainant was taken to his place of work at the railway station with the help of the police. The strikers offered similar resistance all the way long.

Mr. Ginwalla Bailed Out.

—:o:—

Against the decision of Mr. K. T. Chowbal Resident Magistrate, Kurla, Mr. Ginwala filed an Appeal before Mr. Sanjana, Sessions Judge at Thana which was admitted. An application for bail was thereupon made and was granted.

The Appeal will be heard in July next.

Pathan Presides Over Congress Meeting.

—:o:—

AMBERNATH, June 24.

A mass meeting was held on Saturday in the maidan opposite Labour Union School, under the presidency of Pathan Lal Khan. Congress leaders from Bombay addressed the meeting, the party including Maulvi Rahimuddin, Mohomed Ibrahim, Miss Bhachubai Wagle, Miss Gharubai M. Desai, Warerkar Mama Sjts. Sahasrabuddhe and Joglekar.

The Congress message was explained and people were exhorted to take up khadi and boycott foreign cloth, British goods, and liquor and thus hasten the advent of Swaraj.

"I WILL NOT COMPLAIN AGAINST MY COUNTRYMEN."

—:o:—

Bar Proprietor's Reply To Sergeant.

BOMBAY, June 24.

The picketing of liquor shops in the North of Bombay (E, F and G Wards) is continuing as usual. The pickets have not been arrested as yet, except four.

An incident took place yesterday at one of the liquor shops in Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar. A Sergeant accosted a picket standing near the shop and asked him what he was doing there. The picket replied that he was requesting everyone not to go into the shop and drink.

Q. "Why don't you ask me to not to go."

A. "I do request you not to go in and drink."

The Sergeant went in, all the same and asked the Proprietor why he did not complain against the picketers. The proprietor replied "I don't feel molested. I don't worry if nobody comes here to drink. I'll rather close my shop than complain about my own countrymen and have them imprisoned."—Free Press.

LATE DR. D. G. THAKUR.

—:o:—

A condolence meeting in memory of the late Dr. Devram Govindji Thakur was held on Friday the 20th instant in the compound of Shree Shivaji Vyayam Mandir at Parel Bhoiwada, Bombay. Mr. B. N. Bhagwat, gave a bief history of his career and activities and said he was silent worker of Indian National Movement and staunch supporter of the Congress and by his influence a greater number of Congress members had been enrolled. Besides this he was able Editor of "Samaj Bandhu" a Marathi Bi-Weekly paper. Alike and therefore liked and respected by all. He was also giving free medicine to his poor patients and was always offering helping hand to those who come in difficulties. This is a great loss to the public and this loss is mourned by a large circle of friends and relations.

Order Against Congress Bulletin Illegal.

—:o:—

SYLHET, June 24.

The Sessions Judge, Sylhet, has directed the Deputy Commissioner to rescind the order issued under section 144 on the Local Congress Bulletin holding that the order and arrests due to defiance of the order are illegal.—Free Press.

Students Meeting To Boycott Schools And Colleges.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 24.

A crowded meeting of College Students of Bombay was held on Tuesday at Blavatsky Hall. Prof. P. A. Wadia of Wilson College presided. There was a large number of ladies. Both students and professors spoke at length on various aspects of the subject of the boycott of schools and colleges. Strong views for the boycott of schools and colleges were expressed especially by the students

The meeting was not open to the Press.—Free Press.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Students' Conference will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Youth League Office. All the members are requested to attend

STUDENTS AND NATIONAL FIGHT.

—:o:—

To-day's Meeting.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—All office-bearers of the District Congress Committees and of all Volunteers corps and Youth League and Students' Brotherhood are requested to attend a meeting at the Congress House at 5 p.m. today to chalk out an effective Boycott programme.

LADYUVAK MANDAL EXEBITION.

—:o:—

The Manager of the Shuddh Khadi Bhandar, of Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, writes:—

"The public are informed that some of the stall-keepers in the Lad Yuvak Mandal Swadeshi bazar are selling the cloth made of foreign yarn and silk in the name of Swadeshi yarn and silk. The Secretary of the bazar was already informed but no steps have been taken still. The public are requested to take care while buying."

Muslims Not To Play In Quadrangular Tourney.

—:o:—

It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Islam Gymkhana has decided that the Muslim cricketers will not take part in the Quadrangular Tournament as also in the M. C. C. matches.

Swadeshi Mart To Be Opened.

—:o:—

The Bombay Swadeshi Market Board proposes to open a permanent Market for indigenous goods at the Morarji Gokuldas Market. Shops will be allowed to dealers in pure indigenous goods.

For particulars apply to the Secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi Market Board, c/o Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN AUTHUR ROAD STILL.

—:o:—

Bombay, 24th June.
(Through B.P.C.C.)

Sjt. Dawood Ebrahim who was just released from the Arthur Road Jail has given us the following statement for publication:—

I was arrested for purchase of salt and sentenced to one month and twelve days. I was in Jail but I was given hospital clerk's work by the Superintendent. About a week back picketing volunteers began to pour in.

For reasons of bad food they went on hunger-strike and even now they are continuing it.

Congress Hospital.

—:o:—

KNIGHTS' DAUGHTERS HELPING IN KITCHEN.

Among those who paid visits to the Congress Hospital on Monday were ladies from Tata and Petit families.

Mrs. Madgaonkar and Miss Madgaonkar, daughter-in-law and niece respectively of Mr. Justice Madgaonkar were among those who visited the hospital to-day.

IN THE KITCHEN.

There are several aristocratic ladies giving their time free at the Congress Hospital attending to the kitchen department. There was an agreeable surprise to see Mrs. Kamar S. Tyebji, daughter of Sir A. Hyderi of Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mrs. Ibrahim G. Currimbhoy, daughter-in-law of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet applying ghee to chappattees.—Free Press.

Recipe No. 29

Chicken Salad

2 cups boiled chicken
½ cup chopped celery
2 cups cold boiled potatoes
2 tablespoon chopped onions
Lettuce
1 cup Mayonnaise dressing

(The chicken meat and potatoes must be diced)

Mix chicken well with potatoes, celery, salt, pepper and Mayonnaise dressing and place on fresh white lettuce leaves. Serve immediately.

Here is a salad that you will enjoy . . .

GREEN crisp lettuce leaves, so cool and inviting, curling round the edge of the salad bowl. Tasty cubes of tender chicken with just a dash of onion and celery to add a piquant flavour, Mayonnaise to give that delightful "tang" . . . . Chicken Salad made this way will tempt anyone!

This appetising recipe is taken from a little book called "One Hundred Aids to Appetite" compiled by Mrs. Elliot the well-known cooking expert. Mrs. Elliot has made a special study of cooking in India and among her recipes you will find many new and delicious dishes. If you would like this useful little book it will be sent you free of charge—just fill up the coupon on the right and send it to Messrs. H. J. Foster & Co., Department C., P. O. Box 202, Bombay.

Importance of cooking medium

Mrs. Elliot attaches great importance to the cooking medium used in the preparation of food. "So many people," she says, "who are otherwise good cooks take no care over the choice of their cooking medium. Cheap adulterated bazaar ghee, butter or lard is often used, which, besides being quite unsuitable, is often definitely harmful."

Cocogem is a highly refined vegetable oil and is absolutely pure. A special process has made it tasteless and odourless—it can be used any number of times on various dishes without transferring the slightest flavour from one to another.

Mrs. Elliot has used Cocogem for many years in all her cooking.

Order a tin to-day and tell your cook to use it—then notice the difference in the meals he serves!

Fill up this coupon!

Messrs. H. J. FOSTER & Co.,
Department C.
P. O. Box 202, Bombay.

Please send me free of charge your recipe book "One Hundred Aids to Appetite".

Name .....

Address.....

B. C. 7.

Cocogem

MEDICAL COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Bureaucrats To Control The Show.

A SIMLA MOVE.

SIMLA, June 23.

It is understood that the Medical Conference has decided to constitute an Indian Medical Council which will lay down the minimum standard of medical education for Universities.

The Council is to consist of one delegate from each medical faculty of each University and one delegate to be elected by medical graduates of every Province, bringing the total number to 27 and three representatives to be nominated by the Government of India. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service will preside over the Council for the first four or five years, after which the Council will elect its own President.

Local Medical Councils will continue to function and will probably be affiliated to the Central Council. The Conference meets again to-morrow to conclude its deliberations. It is further understood that in disciplinary matters the decision of the Medical Council will be subject to appeal to the Government of India.

No official information is available yet regarding the text of the resolutions.—A. P.

JAMSEHDPUR, June 24.

Mr. Homi, President of the Labour Federation, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal intimidation offered to Mr. P. Kuthar, an Officer of the Tata Steel Company.—Free Press.

Sholapur Flag Satyagrahis.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, writes:—

With reference to the Free Press message which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of June 13th, and other papers and which stated that 117 volunteers who started from Poona were met by two lorries full of soldiers, four or five of whom came forward and snatched away the national flags which the Satyagrahis were carrying, and further that the soldiers threated the Satyagrahis with pistols and formed a cordon and prevented them from proceeding, I am to say that all these statements are entirely false. What happened was that a platoon of Grenadiers was present in the background a 100 yards or so behind the half dozen unarmed police who arrested the Satyagrahis and took their flags away. No soldier assisted in the arrest in any way or in the removing of the flags, nor did any one, soldier or otherwise, threaten the Satyagrahis with pistols. The soldiers did not form a cordon or prevent the Satyagrahis from proceeding further. Immediately they were arrested by the police the volunteers sat down under a tree and were eventually removed in lorries under police escort.

ORDINANCE EXTENDED TO SIND.

—:o:—

A Gazette extraordinary announces:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Prevention ofIntimidation Ordinance, 1930 (V of 1930), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Chapter I of the said Ordinance shall have effect in the following areas of the Presidency of Bombay, namey, in the districts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana.

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THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION. LTD.

—:o:—

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an Urgent General Meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday, the 26th June 1930, at 12 noon, (S. T.), at the registered Office of the Association, situated at 16, Shaikhmemon Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

Agenda:

(1) To pass the resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Association and notified on the Notice Board in the matter of the Ordinances promulgated by the Vicaroy.

(2) To consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution:—

"That pursuant to the resolution passed by the 'Moombai Vepari Sansthanoni Mahamandal', no Indian should keep any deposit with the British Banks from 1st of July 1930."

By Order of the Committee,
BEGRAJ GUPTA.
RATILAL T. THAKKER.
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay,
June 24, 1930.

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ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1930.

PATRIOTISM OR PROFITEERING?

—:x:—

The "Times of India" in its report of the negotiations between the Acting President of the Congress and the Millowners says: "The Congress President wants the millowners to guarantee that they would not aim at a profit higher than 5 per cent." We trust the report is not true; for if it were so, the only inference the public would draw from it would be that what concerns the millowners most in these negotiations is the maximum profit they can get out of the Swadeshi movement. Such an attitude would be a most unpatriotic one for the millowners to adopt at the present juncture as well as wholly inconsistent with the main purpose of the negotiations. That purpose, we cannot too strongly emphasise, is immediately to make the boycott of foreign cloth a complete and successful one and to secure the millowners' contribution to the National movement. Now, as we pointed out on Saturday, the present movement is essentially one based on sacrifice and every Indian, whatever his political views, must contribute his share of sacrifice in a movement the object of which is to win freedom. When every section of the people is contributing or is asked to contribute its share of sacrifice, are the millowners alone to be exempted? Are they to regard this movement in the same light in which war profiteers regarded the great war—as an opportunity for exploiting the sufferings of fellow-beings for sordid self-regarding ends? We refuse to believe that our millowners are so lost to the sense of national self-respect as to be capable of such an outrage on public decency—though they have not yet given any tangible proof of their active sympathy with the National movement. We trust they will carry on the negotiations with one and only one object in view, namely, the success of the boycott. If in securing that success any sacrifice is demanded of them, they will, we have no doubt, not refuse it. The success of the boycott, we cannot too often point out, depends largely on the prices of Swadeshi cloth and on the efforts the millowners make to see that the consumer gets the best possible quality of the stuff. So far as prices are concerned, there can be no question of raising them. The price of cotton has fallen. The prices of foreign cloth have fallen and will continue to fall with the intensity of the boycott movement. The purchasing power of the consumer being very low, the only guarantee for ever-increasing demand for Swadeshi cloth, in face of foreign competition, will be the lowest possible price with the maximum improvement in quality. It is not merely that millowners must make up their mind not to raise prices for at least six months but, in the event of the prices of foreign cloth falling heavily, they must also be prepared to reduce the prices of their own cloth in order to prevent even a yard of foreign cloth being sold and thus to make their contribution to the success of the National movement. It is the considerations that we have urged which must inform and influence the negotiations between the millowners and Pundit Motilal and his colleagues. We need hardly add that any sacrifice on the part of the millowners will yield to them a rich harvest in the shape of an assured and permanent market. For, after all, the best protection for any industry of a country is the good-will of its people who are assured that the industry is run on national lines to subserve national ends.

WHAT IS INDIA'S ANSWER?

—:o:—

No decent-minded person can possibly read the Simon Scheme without experiencing a feeling of nausea at the blatant complacency of racial arrogance re-inforced by sickening hypocrisy, that characterises every sentence of it. It becomes all the more intense when one notices the praise that is lavished on it in the British Press. They all call this monstrosity a scheme of Self-Government. Where is the Self-Government? Is it in the Provinces? Autonomy to the Provinces has been loudly proclaimed. But Governors have been given the powers of an absolute monarch. The present distinction between votable and non-votable grants remains. And we must not forget that Governors can undo everything that the Councils may do. Is there public control of the higher services? They will be recruited as usual by the Secretary of State. Their salaries will not be votable and one of their brothers will be the Secretary to the Provincial Cabinet and will have "direct access" to the Monarch. Is there any measure of Self-Government in the Centre? All that has been done is to make the Federal Assembly less directly representative and the Executive more irresponsible. While on top of all is his Imperial Excellency the Viceroy! And what about the Army? Moved by extreme concern for Self-Government to India they have put the Army under the control of Great Britain, for according to them, British officers holding the King's commission shall not serve under ministers of a Dominion of the same King.

This they call a scheme of Self-Government. India demands to be mistress in her own house and in answer these seven Englishmen supported by the British Press, seek to establish more firmly the control of Britain through her military, her so-called security services and her autocrats at the head of the Central and Provincial Governments. We described Volume 1 of the Report as an "Insult to India." The London "Times" impudently suggests it as a parrot-cry. The Indian parrot is at least more honest than the British jackals. This apart, can any impartial person say that the report, breathing, as it does, the spirit of racial superiority, and betraying in every line an outrageous attitude of condescension, is anything but an "Insult to India"? It is worse. Accompanied as it is by an apology in the shape of lip-service to Indian aspirations and by a hypocritical insistence on its being what it is not, the Simon Commission Report is a deliberate and calculated insult to India and, as we said yesterday, it will go down in history as the outstanding example of the melancholy meanness of one nation's treatment of another. We notice with pleasure that even non-Congress men regard it as such. With the possible exception of Mr. Shaukat Ali who does not know what he is talking about—he would do well in his own interest to maintain a discreet silence on questions he did not understand—every Indian who counts for anything has condemned the report unreservedly. But this insult to the nation cannot be met by mere condemnation or by a promise to fight it out, as Mr. Jinnah proposes, at the Round Table Conference. The only adequate answer is a declaration that no Indian worth his salt will attend the Round Table Conference unless the Simon Scheme—based on the assumption of India's unfitness to govern herself—is repudiated by the British Government and unless the Nation's terms for a conference as formulated by Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal, are accepted.

—:o:—

LABOUR DIE-HARDS.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's reply in the Commons on Monday to the interpellation of Mr. Mardy Jones regarding general amnesty to all political prisoners in India shows how quickly and easily the MacDonald Government have adopted a Tory mentality. Mr. Benn chose to pay no heed to the political significance of the query of Mr. Mardy Jones. The latter suggested that the general amnesty should be declared by Government "as an act of grace preparatory to the summoning of the Round Table Conference." The categorical refusal of Mr. Benn to entertain the suggestion "in the present circumstances" is in strange contrast with the policy of conciliation he professes to advocate. Congressmen of course, are unconcerned about the amnesty for they are determined to see that the Labour Government bows to the compelling force of "the insurgence of India's national aspirations", but Mr. Benn's reply is an indication of the mood of the Labour Government. Mr. Benn knows that the Congress will have nothing to do with the Conference unless Mahatmaji is invited to attend it after having been satisfactorily assured that its object will be to frame a constitution assuring India the "substance of independence". We ask those Indian politicians, who are anxious to participate in the Round Table Conference, whether in view of Mr. Benn's reactionary attitude it is worth while for them to pursue the Conference will-o'-the-wisp. Mr. Benn is also curiously ill-informed about the happenings on the Frontier. He has now to admit that the "Red Shirts" in the North West Frontier Province are not a Communist organisation but a body whose object "although largely political is also partly social and religious." Now that he was misled on this important issue what steps is he taking to keep himself accurately informed about Indian affairs? And, of course, he has still learnt nothing about the propagandist activities of the Southern Command, so well informed he is about India.

LACERATING THE WOUND.

—:o:—

The communique issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, on the gruesome happenings of Saturday on the Azad Maidan gives a testimonial to the police and declares "it is not fair to blame" the forces of Law and Order. The public is to be blamed for not behaving like "wise men" and the Ma-Bap Sarkar had in previous Press Notes told the public what "wise men" should do. They should stay away "from places where they know that actions in defiance of law are going to take place". There is no regret expressed in the communique for the conduct of those public servants (!) who indulged in lathi rule, and caused injury even to women. On the contrary the information is imparted that "if an assembly (of people) does not disperse, it becomes the duty of the police to disperse it by force". The communique has helped in lacerating a public wound. In their own interest the Government of Bombay should wind up the Directorate of Information.

PUNCTUATIONS.

—:o:—

"An Englishman's word is his bond" says the "Times of India." The Simon Report variation of this is "Seven Englishmen's word is India's chain."

* * * * *

A Magistrate in a town in the South has ordered bus conductors and taxi drivers not to carry Congress Volunteers. He has done well.

* * * * *

The idea should not only be taken up by others but should also be improved upon. Indeed, I am definitely of the opinion that the Viceroy should issue an Ordinance requiring the Almighty not to supply air or water to Satyagrahis.

* * * * *

From the Simon Report—"Some may think that the advance we propose is more than prudent statesmanship justifies." Quiet right. It is perfectly idiotic.

* * * * *

Hasn't somebody said that time loses all meaning in the presence of Love; that the present is eternity and eternity is present etc. etc?

* * * * *

I was reminded of it by Maulana Shaukat Ali who has actually done it. For he says apropos of the Simon Recommendations "we, Muslims wanted a federal system of Government, and I am glad they are going to get it."

* * * * *

Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi was alarmed to learn that Bombay Muslims were joining the Congress and renouncing the lead of Maulana Shaukat Ali, who was advised to leave Bombay for sometime. But having been re-assured by the Maulana—in language more or less inimitable—Mr. Ghaznavi has now swung from depression to defamation.

* * * * *

He describes "Congress newspaper men in Bombay" as "political mercenaries". So are also "Gujarati volunteers". You might here ask "What about other volunteers and the Sevikas?" The answer is that perhaps the Maulana did not discover their existence and they met with the same fate as the Mussalmans of Bombay at the hands of both the assurer and the assured.

* * * * *

But to proceed. These "mercenaries" have given a lot of trouble to the Muslim businessmen of Bombay who are against the Congress. Please don't suggest that Muslim merchants are with the Congress. They aren't. No Mussalman is. And those thousands of Bombay Muslims who are, are not. That is to say they are not Congressmen—but wait. They are, as a matter of fact, not Muslims although they are Muslims—I believe I have got a bit confused. Let me see.

* * * * *

Congress-Mussalmans—not-Congress—not Mussalmans..... Now, I have got it. They are "Mercenaries"! And if you don't believe it Mr. Ghaznavi will go to Mr. Haig and there will be issued another Ordinance. Don't you know that Mr. Ghaznavi is an M.L.A. as a first step to greater things like an Executive Councillorship? Yes, you are right. It does carry a—salary.

* * * * *

Object of Round Table Conference Wanted an Equivocal Statement.
—Press headlines.

For the purpose of demanding, later, an ambiguous constitution?

IN SABARMATI JAIL.

HOW POLITICAL PRISONERS ARE FED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—An European ordinary convict gets rations worth Rs. 0-9-10 per day. Possibly on that basis all political prisoners, that is, those classed A, B and C were given rations worth Re. 0-9-10 in the beginning, say, in April last. A Class prisoners have a privilege to supplement their food from outside. Whenever such supplementary things were received by any A Class prisoner they were partaken of by the whole lot of prisoners, who were then allowed to meet together for the purpose of messing.

The jail authorities thereafter ordered that the supplementary things were meant for A Class prisoners only. They should, therefore, not be allowed to distribute their extra things to B and C Class prisoners. With this purpose in view they ordered that A Class prisoners should be separately fed and that they should not be allowed to send supplementary things received by them to B and C Class political prisoners. A Class prisoners thereupon decided not to send for or accept anything from outside, in order to maintain the equality of status among political prisoners, so far as good arrangements at least were concerned. This self-denial on the part of A Class prisoners maintained the equality of food among all political prisoners.

By this time the Government got the value of rations reduced for the political prisoners from Re. 0-9-10 to Re. 0-7-6 per day. All A, B and C Class prisoners got their rations of this value. Then the jail authorities ordered that B Class prisoners should be separated from C and that B would receive rations worth 0-7-6, as was the case with A Class prisoners; but C Class should be separated and given prison food from the prison kitchen, i.e., from the kitchen of the ordinary prisoners.

This, when carried out, put C Class politicals with the ordinary prisoners of the jail, while A and B were to be treated and fed separately. Against this change A and B Class prisoners protested. They said all prisoners A, B and C possessed equal political status and there should be no distinction between them at least in matters of food. They, therefore, proposed that C Class should be given the same food as was given to A and B, or in the alternative A and B should be given the same food as was given to C. They insisted that equality of treatment in matters of food should be maintained among political prisoners of all classes. Both these alternatives were not accepted by Government, so A and B Class prisoners commenced fasting which lasted for two days. Government then decided that the second request of A and B Class prisoners should be granted, whereby all A, B and C politicals would receive food from the prison kitchen. Thus for more than one month past all political prisoners from Sardar Vallabhbhai down to the ordinary volunteer eat jail food cooked by prisoners in the prison kitchen.

One thing deserves to be noted here that the ration materials valued at Re. 0-7-6 by the Government, can be bought directly from any bazar merchant for at least 33 per cent. less price and of better quality; that is, when Government gives rations worth Re. 0-7-6, prisoners really get rations worth Re. 0-5-0. Now the jail food which all the political prisoners are receiving at present is as under:—

Early morning: Jowari soup containing 4 tolas of jowari flour, salt and water.

Morning meal: Two jowari rotis each weighing 3 tolas and one-quarter of a lb. of pulse.

Evening food: Two jowari rotis as above with bhaji or vegetables. Except a very little quantity of oil in the pulse and bhaji, neither ghee, oil, milk, wheat, tea or any such thing is given to political prisoners now.

Rotis that were received by the prisoners in the beginning contained such an amount of grit, dirt, etc., that some of the prisoners at once fell ill. It was thereafter, fortunately, improved. The latest reports are that nowadays grit and dirt are not so much in evidence. But that grit is an inevitable accompaniment of jowari roti in our prisons, is a fact that stands good even to-day.

Bhaji or vegetable has been an

(Continued on page 8.)

OLLA PODRIDA.

(BY NOVALIS.)

Mr. Slocombe's unparalleled scoop in interviewing Mahatma Gandhi in prison left "the greatest paper of Asia" gasping. Then its political correspondent came to its help. He had a great surprise up his sleeve, and his tongue in his cheek. There were secret negotiations going on with the Mahatma, and the "Times of India," with maternal generosity, let the baby of the "Evening News" have all the kudos.

* * * * *

The front page was splashed with bulging headlines. There were heavy italics heavily underlined. Political correspondent's stupendous coup Pourparlers! Prabhashankar Pattani, the Prisoner of Yeravda, the Pandit of Allahabad. Portenteous palavers! Prodigious! The next morning, lo, the riot of the alliteration had vanished and the whole story proved to be a myth. The world will never know the political correspondent's name, nor, alas, will it ever be known whether he was pulling the legs of the Bori Bunder oracle, or tweaking her nose.

* * * * *

The lathi is intended primarily to break the spirit, and, incidentally, the head. Many heads have been broken, but not one case of a broken spirit is reported.

* * * * *

A sergeant was conducting a Satyagrahi volunteer, in custody, to the hastily improvised prison, yclept Swaraj Bhavan, at Worli. The volunteer asked, 'Have you seen my machine gun?' The sergeant was perplexed, but when the volunteer held up his takli and said, 'This is my machine gun,' the policeman laughed.

* * * * *

Perhaps it was a poor joke, but there is something behind it. The takli is an earner, the machine gun is a spender, and the earner may put the spender out of action in the long run. Yarns are of two kinds, one that is produced by the takli and the charkha, the other that is spun out by a leaflet like "Boycott of British Goods" printed at the Government Central Press. The first is good, stout thread, the second is cobweb and gossamer.

* * * * *

A cat will jump any way if taught to do so and if there is a saucer of cream at the end of the performance. Recently we have seen quick-change artists at work. It began with sweeping abuse of Mahatma Gandhi, but this was quickly abandoned and we had another friend of India in action. The other day it was politely hinted that Pandit Motilal was subsiding into senility and to-day he is a born leader of men. Great is the cult of the jumping cat!

* * * * *

When an Ordinance is under consideration it should be remembered that the Law Member of the Government of India is an Indian and has been so since the time of the late Lord Sinha. Of course, the responsibility belongs to the Governor-General, but every Ordinance has to be approved by the Law Member before promulgation. Of the present Law Member no one had heard before his appointment and no one will hear of him after he vacates office.

* * * * *

Was the American policeman in evidence when Mr. Raymond Duncan of New York went in procession to manufacture salt from the waters of New York harbour? The salt so manufactured was to be sent to Mahatma Gandhi but it is very doubtful whether it will reach him. In London Mrs. Britton, a lady of nearly 60 years of age, was arrested for affixing bills headed "Home Rule for India" inside a telephone kiosk near the Houses of Parliament. She said she was a friend of Mr. Gandhi, and when she heard of the arrest of Mrs. Naidu and the ill treatment of Indian prisoners, she determined to make a demonstration. She indignantly stated that her finger prints and signature had been taken forcibly. Mahatma Gandhi and many of his countrymen were sent several times to prison for refusing to give their thumb impression in South Africa.

* * * * *

That old supperstition about a red rag infuriating a bull is exploded, or rather, if the name of the bull happens to be John red and white are the same to him. The constellation Taurus is exercising a malign influence upon the John Bull family. The Communist red and the Gandhi white make them see equally red. Is it a case of colour-blindness or something worse? On board ship Lala Lajpat Rai's white Gandhi cap was stolen and thrown into the sea. At Sholapur the Gandhi caps of railway passengers are snatched away at the station. At Lucknow the wearing of these caps was forbidden. Will that scare the followers of the Mahatma? The Rev. Dr. Holmes says the Gandhi cap should go around the world like the cross. The early Christians were tortured and cast to the lions by the Romans. The white raiment is everywhere mentioned as the symbol of purity in the Bible. In fact, white represents every virtue until it assumes the shape of a white Khaddar cap.

* * * * *

On Saturday morning last the casualties on the Azad Maidan among the volunteers and spectators ran into three figures. Those on the police side are not known, but perhaps Der. Nunan, the psychologist who orates about minimum force, will publish a list of broken lathis and the policemen and sergeants suffering from exhaustion and writers' cramp due to the incessant plying of lathis.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Same Story.

M. Varenne, formerly Governor of Indo-China and now a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, suggested in the course of a debate in that body regarding the present acute unrest in French Eastern Possessions that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the need of taking measures in Indo-China similar to those taken by England in India. Thus does the French Imperialist seek guidance from the methods of British Imperialism. Even the language used by M. Varenne is illustrative of the similarity in outlook of the two Imperialist European Powers in dealing with political unrest amongst subject people. M. Varenne advocated "an extensive system of reforms in Indo-China having for their ultimate aim the establishment of autonomy in the Colony under the aegis and control of France." Dominion Status is the "ultimate goal" for India according to British investigators into her fitness. The French Pro-Consul evidently hopes the people of Indo-China will be satisfied if France declares her "ultimate aim." He will be disillusioned.

Duty of Foreigners.

The Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations has drawn the attention of Foreign Consuls to the fact of some of their nationals joining the Light Motor Patrol scheme. The participation in it by foreigners may, in certain eventualities, mean actively taking sides in the present struggle. This they ought not to do. We have no objection to their entertaining sympathetic feelings—should they so desire—for those who are trying to stem the "insurgence of national and racial aspirations." But we do suggest that they should not, in the interests of all concerned, constitute themselves active combatants. We hope the Consuls will issue the necessary warning to their respective nationals.

United Conspiracy.

An illustration of the policy of united conspiracy amongst all political parties in Britain which their leaders desire to maintain is provided in Sir Herbert Samuel's exhortation to his fellow-Liberals in a speech at Birmingham to remember "the gravity of issues in India." According to this henchman of Mr. Lloyd George, who is anxious to profit to the utmost through the operation of the Lib.-Lab. Pact, these issues "forbid anything in the nature of factious opposition." Sir Herbert Samuel makes the egregious suggestion that members of Parliament should withold criticisms of the Simon Report until after the Round Table Conference. The dodge behind this suggestion is to spread the idea amongst the British public that the Simon proposals are a sort of political Vedas, sacrosanct remedies for India's political ills which it is not for the legislators at Westminster to criticise, until such time when criticising them will become valueless.

The Boycott Tells.

Mr. Benn was compelled to admit, in his reply to Mr. Freeman's interpellation in the Commons on Monday, the potency of the Indian boycott of British goods. During the three months' ending March, 31, the British exports to India had decreased by 13 per cent. while during the next two months they showed a further rapid decrease. They had gone down by 21 per cent. This statistical tale of woe was too much for Mr. Wardlaw Milne and Earl Winterton. The former, who was a merchant in Bombay for a number of years and should certainly do better than indulge in patently lame excuses for explaining away the boycott informed the Commons that the decline was proportionate to other Continental countries. Earl Winterton sought refuge in world depression. He would not admit that the decline was to "primarily to political reasons." To what else is it due then? It is futile for British politicians to mislead their countrymen regarding the efficacy of the Indian boycott.

A Thought For The Day.

"No people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live."
WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States of America.)

BOMBAY SHARE BROKERS DENOUNCE POLICE METHODS.

Decision To Boycott British Goods.

Strong feelings were expressed by many members at the meeting of the Bombay Share and Stock Broker's Association held on Tuesday at their Hall to protest against the lathi charge made by the Police on the procession of Sharebrokers on Saturday afternoon.

The Hall was packed to the full and the major part of the proceedings was marked with great excitement particularly suggestions were made by some members to express their indignation by effective action rather than by mere resolutions of protest.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Association, was in the chair.

THEIR PROTEST

Opening the proceedings Mr. Shroff observed that the procession was organised and taken out with his permission and knowledge as a protest against the lathi charge by police on the public and the volunteers assembled for parade at the Esplanade Maidan that morning.

The President then invited those members who were eye-witnesses to describe the incidents in connection with the lathi charge on the sharebrokers' procession.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Mr. K. B. Vakil said that when the procession approached the Imperial Bank, it was learnt that there was quiet at Whiteaway Laidlaw's and the leaders, therefore, took the procession by way of Hornby Road. When they came near the Empire Theatre, their way was blocked by police.

The speaker assured the police officer that the procession would pass on peacefully to the Congress Hospital. The officers, thereupon, changed their mind and gave them permission to proceed in rows of four each. The procession reformed itself as agreed, and advanced further.

ATTACKED FROM BEHIND.

When the front portion reached the Capitol Cinema, the rear portion was attacked by the Police. Fortunately the Congress Ambulance car was near by at the time and gave prompt treatment to the injured persons.

Mr. Vakil then emphasised the two most important features of the incident which made the police attack absolutely wanton and illegal. Firstly, there was no previous order prohibiting the procession; and secondly, the attack was made after permission was given to proceed.

The only effective remedy in the hands of the people, continued the speaker was complete boycott of all British goods which was more powerful even than howitzers and machine-guns.

"HUMANITY DRIFTING".

Mr. Rajendra Dalal Vice-President of the Association said the question often occurred to him "Whither is humanity drifting?" This was a question to be put to the civilised nations of the world.

The events in India for the last two months only showed that the material civilization of which the Western nations boasted so much was doomed.

To talk of disarmament all round and then use force against a nation that is exceptionally unarmed showed that the Britisher's heart was still the same as before, despite their tall talk, and that the resolutions of the League of Nations were mere scraps of paper.

Mr. Rajendra concluded in the words of the Poet Rabindranath Tagore "Peace on earth, and goodwill towards men".

THE RESOLUTION.

He then moved the following resolution:

This meeting of the members and clerks of the Share Bazar strongly protests against the unworthy and cowardly attack by police on respectable and innocent members of the procession." The resolution also offered sympathy to injured persons and expressed thanks to the Ahmedabad Share Bazar and other commercial bodies who had conveyed their sympathy to the Bombay Share Bazar.

Mr. Jamnadas Baxi seconded the resolution.

Mr. Amratlal Kalidas, supporting, said that as he was absent on Saturday, he did not share the honour of the lathi charge. He suggested that the only answer to this grave injustice was that they should all become true Indians and carry out the boycott.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, a young Parsi member, suggested that they should take the matter to court as a test case.

BOYCOTT GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Mr. Tribhovan Pragji suggested a three fold action by the Association (1) to close the market, (2) to stop transactions in notes and securities and (3) to withdraw their members' cards from Europeans.

Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsi suggested still another measure. They should take out a procession of the whole bazar the next day, in which all members from the President to the smallest clerk should participate. He also suggested that note transactions should be stopped, and that they should start picketing on such transactions.

"DON'T BREAK LAWS".

The President then said that to his mind, it was not proper for a commercial body to show its protest by breaking the law. If they boycotted British silver, and imported American silver, the Government would make revenue out of it. Rather than do so, they had better stop importing silver altogether.

The original resolution was then passed unanimously.

The meeting also passed another resolution recommending the total boycott of British cloth and the boycott of other British goods to the extent that was possible.

NO DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Sharebrokers' Reply to Lathi Charge.

A strong movement has been set on foot by a number of influential share brokers,—all members of the Stock Exchange,—to stop fresh transactions in Government Paper, after July 2.

The reason for postponing it to July 2 is that the Share brokers want to honour their present commitments which fall due on July 2.

It is not a movement engineered by a few disgruntled brokers, but it is understood that a substantial number of the members of the Association have already given their pledge to stop future transactions in G. P. Notes.

This is in response to the breaking up of the Sharebrokers' procession on Saturday last by a lathi charge and the general repressive policy of the Government in Bombay and the country.

If this movement should succeed—and it has all the signs of success—Government Paper which has been sagging for the last few months will go down still more, for absence of either buyers or sellers.

It must be stated that these boycotters of Government Paper are not calling on the Stock Exchange to back up this movement —or rather it is not officially sponsored—but it is entirely spontaneous and unofficial.

A GLIMPSE OF G ANDHIAN INDIA.

—:o:—

(BY V. A. SUNDARAM.)

The lady volunteers at Navasari are doing wonderful work indeed. It is an inspiration to see them moving in batches round the green countryside of Karadi, where Gandhiji was arrested, visiting village after village and preaching the gospel of love, truth and fearlessness. These brave and patriotic women go about singing stirring war songs and awakening the political and moral consciousness of the peasantry. In one of their popular songs trey tell the people that they are afraid of no one, they are brave and strong, those who are afraid are disloyal, they have full faith in their strength, they ever pray Almighty God, they shall not tolerate insult from anyone, they shall obediently follow Bapu, they are not afraid of prisons, they have lost the fear of poisonous gas, and that Rama will protect them. How the children and women flock to them on hearing "Amay dharatha nathi havay koi thi ray" and Mara Bapuna sang chailo Swaraj ger anuva." Imagine two to three thousand people sitting under the shade of a big banyan tree singing Sri Ram Jayarama Jay Jay Ram" while peacocks dance in the fields around and "koyils" sing above on the boughs.

Mrs. Gandhi getting up on the rostrum and talking to her sisters to discard foreign cloth and appealing to her spoiled children to give up their drink habit and before the meeting is over, the inspired audience takes up a pledge with God above as their witness, not to drink an inch of foreign cloth hereafter. It was a moving spectacle when I found hundreds of people bowing reverently before Kasturibai Gandhi whom they all saluted as their mother. Just Umed Ramji, the wandering minstrel takes up his sitar and entertains the audience with another soul-soothing song from Mirabai. The eyes of the multitude were closed and the heads were held high and the vermeil lips of women murmured as the honied words from nectured tongue of singer flowed in quick succession. The atmosphere was divine. People forget their sorrows for a moment. At Navsari I had a glimpse of Gandhian India where men and women of all communities gather together under a cloudless sky and sang in praise of the all-Powerful and the all-Merciful. Truly the brave women of Jabalpur under the leadership of Mithuben Petit and Mrs. Gandhi are the heralds of the New Era.

Simon Report Will Aggravate Political Situation.

—:o:—

ANOTHER KNIGHT SPEAKS.

"The recommendations of the Simon Commission, instead of easing the present tense political situation, are going to aggravate it," declares Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of a statement to press on the second volume of the Simon Commission report. Sir Chimanlal proceeds to state: "Unless it is promptly and unequivocally made clear that the British Government will not feel itself in any measure bound by or committed to these recommendations, it will be impopssible to make people believe that they mean real business at the Round Table Conference.

NO FISCAL FREEDOM.

"The Commission's recommendation regarding the fiscal connection between England and India is reactionary. The one thing which India is determined to have, which is the crux of the matter, is fiscal freedom. Under the present fiscal convention, in matters in which the Government of India and the Central Legislature are agreed, the Secretary of State and the British Government are not to interfere and impose their will. Even this convention, which is not wholly satisfactory, is condemned by the Simon Commission as unsound, because they say, it ranges the Government of India and the Central Legislature together against the Secretary of State. They recommend that the decision whether the Government of India should or should not agree with the Legislature on any fiscal question, should be the decision of the Secretary of State and the British Cabinet.

MUSLIMS ASSURED.

"As regards communal questions and the protection of the minorities one need not trouble about the recommendations of the Commission, for these matters must and would ultimately be settled by agreement between the parties concerned. I can assure the Mussalmans as well as the other minorities that the majority community will agree to such safeguards as will satisfy the minorities after free and frank discussion. But I implore the minority communities not to be stampeded into accepting and approving the recommendations of the Simon Commission, which do not secure to India substantial Self-Government and internal freedom, simply because the safeguards for the minorities proposed by the Commission may be acceptable to them. Let all communities and interests strive together to demand and obtain a constitution securing real and full Self-Government for India with necessary safeguards for the transition period, such constitution providing adequate protection for the interest of the minorities.—A. P.

MR. KIKABHAI CONDEMNS SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

Provincial Autonomy, A Camouflage.

Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, who was a member of the Nair Committee, in the course of a Press interview regarding the Simon Commission's Report says:—

I have seen the summary of recommendations of the Simon Commission, and I must admit that I am very much disappointed at their recommendations. The so-called full Provincial autonomy, it appears to me, as recommended by the Commission is a contradiction in terms and a camoufage. The recommendations of trebling franchise means that the power will be transferred to the inexperienced many instead of to the experienced few. Even if the Provincial autonomy, as recommended, is genuinely given, no sober-minded Indian will accept it without substantial changes in the constitution and function of the Central Government, because as a business man I know it is the Central Government which has the authority to protect the trade and industries of the country. However, I have full faith in the good intentions of H. M. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. I believe that with their support and help a constitution will be levolved at the Round Table Conference which will be acceptable at least to the reasonable-minded Inidans who are willing to co-operate with the British Government. The recommendation of the Commission is only the view of the Seven Commissioners but I have great faith in the statesmanship of the British Cabinet and honesty and integrity of the British people in helping India towards full Dominion Status with adequate safeguards in the beginning.

With regard to the Commissions recommendations relating to fiscal autonomy, I think their recommendation is a retrograde step and no Indian will accept it.

"IT IS USELESS DISCUSSING THE REPORT."

—:o:—

Bombay Liberals Disillusioned.

Interviewed regarding the Simon Commission Report Mr. H. P. Mody said:—

"The Simon Commission has lived up to the expectations of its critics. It would have been a miracle if it had produced a Report which was acceptable to advanced Indian opinion. But the document which has just been released to the world, with an advance publicity worthy of a million-dollar motion picture, will fail to stir the pulse of even the most sluggish. It is useless discussing a Report which is dominated by an altogether cramped outlook, and which is hopelessly lacking in any appreciation of the realties of the situation. India will simply refuse to look at it

If the Empire is to hold and keep India within its fold as a willing partner, the Government and the people of Great Britain must unhesitatingly come forward and offer India the only terms on which she can be ultimately retained within the British Commonwealth—Free Press.

Liberal Demands And Punditji.

—:o:—

The Commissioners have given no indication as to when even according to their own recommendations, India can attain that goal.

Take the case of the Army. They say it is almost impossible to relinquish control over the Army to Ministers responsible to any elected Legislature which means that because it will suit England to keep British Officers and troops in the country for years and years to come India is not to control its Army and consequently there will be no self-Government for decades or even centuries. In short the recommendations in regard to the Central Government are if anything retrograde and they must be opposed.

PANDITJI AS A LIBERAL.

Pandit Motilal's views which were published for the first time in the Press last night and which are being discussed all over the country to-day are in keeping with the Liberal demands. He is no longer holding out for complete Independence as was resolved upon by the Congress and if Government are in earnest for peace they must give serious consideration to his proposal.

To judge from results the Indian public were perfectly justified in boycotting the Simon Commission from the date of its appointment.—Free Press.

"Not Acceptable" Says Jinnah.

—:o:—

Mr. M. A. Jinnah declared:—

"From a cursory examination of the summary of the recommendations of the Simon Commission published in the newspapers. I have no doubt in my mind that the recommendations will not be acceptable either to the Hindus or Muslims and certainly not to the Indian Nationalists. I never expected that the Simon Commission would go far enough to satisfy the Indian National aspirations, and I am not disposed to attach any serious importance to those recommendation in view of the fact that the decisions lie in the hands of the London Conference, his Majesty's Government and finally the British Parliament.

India must, if she wants to win her freedom, get ready to prepare her case for a fight at the London Conference, to put down the Simon Commission Report and its recommendations and assign them their proper place remembering that the function of the Commission was merely that of a raporter."—A. P.

Simon Hopelessly Out Of Touch.

—:o:—

Inttrviewed by the Free Press Mr. M. S. Jayekar said:—

"The Report, as summarised in this morning's papers, will be wholly unacceptable to the bulk of political opinion in India. It shows how hopelessly out of touch Sir John Simon and his associates were with the political sentiments of educated India. It would be a tragedy if this Report should have the effect of misleading public opinion in England."—Free Press.

"PETTY MINDED RECOMMENDATIONS.

—:o:—

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas said:—

There is only one word one can use about the Simon Commission's recommendations, that is unequivocal condemnation of the recommendations and of the metality with which that Governmen recommendations and of the mentality with which that Commission sat aout reviewing the present position and aspirations of Indians, as I read the summary of the Report, I felt that the recommendations of the nature that have been made could only have been made by an All-White C.jjjjjj jjjuJf Jb cmfwy shrd sh m Commission.

The Report does no credit either to the Commissioners who have signed it or to the Cabinet which advised the King Emperor to appoint that Commission. It is an unfortunate indication of the good-will of Great Britain towards India being more nominal than real. The Report must be condemned by all well-wishers of India and England, both Indian and British, if those who express opinions on the Report either understood or realise the correct feeling of India at these reactionary, shortsighted and peoty-

"A COLOSSAL AND A CRUEL JOKE."

—:o:—

"Stone For Bread."

LAHORE, June 24.

Indian Press and Indian Leaders express keen disappointment at the Simon Commission's recommendations.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" strikes a different note and writes: "We feel many will appreciate that the road to Self-Government is a long one, and under the circumstances, it is only right that if autonomy is extended, safeguards must be maintained in the central administration, until such time, as it is definitely proved that India is capable of handling her own affairs, without endangering the existence— of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

In the course of a leader headed "Simon Report: A clossal joke and an unmitigated insult to India" the "Tribune" writes: "In the whole history of official Commissions, we do not remember a single one, which ever perpetrated so clossal, and from the point of view of those who reposed any faith in it, so cruel a joke in the name and under the guise of drawing up a constitution for a country, which is passionately yearning for freedom. For the bread of liberty, for which political India, had with one voice, been asking for years, she is given nothing better than a stone. For, despite the sympathy with the Indian aspriations which the Commissioners affect, in almost every page there is unmitigated insult to the Indian intelligence, patriotism and self-respect. The report would give a rude shock to those Indians who co-operated with the Commission in the hope that it would give them what they wanted.—A. P.

A REACTIONARY INSTRUMENT.

—:o:—

A Businessman's View Of Simon Report.

Shorn of its wordy plumage and clever narration that gives it, the appearance of conferring much, while conceding nothing, the Second Volume of the Simon Commission Report boils itself down to a reactionary instrument, declares the Hon. Mr. H. M. Mehta in a statement to the press. It may afford satisfaction to that section of the British public who draw their inspiration from the Rothermere press but in India it will be received with despair. If the Government think that they can rally any influential section of the Indian public round this precious document they are going to be disappointed. If they father this ill-fated baby, they will lose what little public confidence they now enjoy. There is nothing left for them but to disown it in clear unmistakable terms.

What the Commission seek to do is to make the administration still more wooden and soulless by maintaining the Central Government in its present irresponsible form and by introducing indirect franchise that would write down the representative character of the Central Legislature. There is to be no Indian Army, no power over the purse, no fiscal freedom, no curtailment of arbitrary powers of the Government—in fact, nothing that the people of this country have been demanding all these years.

Some of us who still believe in the ultimate good intentions of the British, can only hope that no question of false prestige will stand in the way of the Government in disowning the report and in announcing that the function of the Round Table Conference will be to frame a constitution, consistant with the urgent needs of India and the best traditions of British statesmanship.

Real Decision A. and R. Y. Conference.

—:o:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali said.—

The recommendations of the Simon Report are neither sufficient nor the last word on the subject. The real decision would be made at the Round Table Conference and I do hope and pray that wiser counsels will prevail and both sides which have given demonstrations of their strength would call off their fighters and arrange a truce for tht Peace Conference.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

The "Leader" declares the Simon Commissions recommendations are most reactionary and hopekilling. They are not worthy of consideration. They are indescribably bad and unlookable. they must be cast away, denounced and repudiated.—A. P.

THE LIFE OF THE WORKERS IN TURKESTAN AND SIBERIA.

(Through U.S.S.R. Society for Pro moting Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.)

The construction of the longest of the newly-built rail-roads in the world—the Turkestan-Siberian Trunk Line has been completed. In this manner the idea of joining Siberia with Turkestan which was conceived over half a century ago, has been realized by the Soviet Government. The construction of the road was, as is well known, carried on with unusual rapidity and was completed a year in advance of the originally stipulated term.

During the most intensive months of the building season the number of workers employed reached 40,000 persons. One-third of this number were made up of the local Kazak population. The necessary cultural-living conditions for this tremendous building army was organized. Four large hospitals, 12 medical points, 41 First Aid Points and numerous sanitary travelling cars as well as a heavy net work of baths (movable and stationary) were organized.

For the first time in the history of road building a school net work was organized at the Turksib for the children of the workers and employees of this construction. At the end of the current school year there were 72 groups of primary schools, a number of secondary schools, 7 boarding schools and 4 kindergardens on the Tursib. There are also schools of an advanced type.

Numerous points for the elimination of illiteracy (numbering 42) were organized on the Turksib. Moreover 420 groups for teaching semiliterates and many general courses were organized. To increase the qualifications of workers, particularly those from the native Kalak population, a number of special industrial training courses were established and the work of these courses has been crowned with great success. Whereas at the beginning of building the Kazak population was used chiefy as manual, unskilled workers, by the end of the construction a very large proportion of the Kazak workers have not only received technical teaching but a certain amount of theoretical preparation.

Serious attention was afforded to the problem of feeding on the Turkestan-Siberian road. Dining rooms and publi kitchens were organized at the more heavily concentration working points. There also existed stationary and moving laundries along the road for the needs of the workers.

All these cultural-social measures played a great part in the matter of raising the productivity of the work of both the engineer workers and technical personnel. At several parts of the construction the workers and engineers manifested actual heroism and self-denial. Very often the workers and engineers adopted the method of efficiency competition which invariably resulted in satisfactory production results.

The organization of workers' forces which was carried out —at the Turkish greaty influenced not only the progress of the work but was the first introduction of elements of culture into the life of the peoples of Central Asia, semi-savage prior to the commencement of the construction.

"NOT FAIR TO BLAME POLICE."

Director Of Information On Saturday's Incidents.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Government of Bombay have learned with regret that on Saturday (the 21st instant) at the Maidan and on some other occasions also a certain number of persons who had no connection with the disturbances received injuries at the hands of the police.

When any gathering of people acts in defiance of the law it becomes an unlawful assembly; and it is the duty of the Police to order it to disperse. Thereupon it becomes the duty of all persons present at the spot or near it to go away at once; and those who remain there, however innocent their original motives for going to the place, become members of an unlawful assembly and are subject to all the consequences. If the assembly does not disperse, it becomes the duty of the police to disperse it by force. When the police charge a crowd a great many people begin to run away; and there is considerable danger that the crowd itself may knock over or injure onlookers who are standing too close. And when the police are pursuing the crowd it is very difficult for them to distinguish the original members of the crowd from those who come there as spectators, more particularly when, as often happens, the spectators become excited and themselves begin to shout and scream. All the more, if the spectators instead of going away, stand still in defiance of the order to disperse, the police cannot do otherwise than treat them as if they had been members of the crowd, so that there is a great risk that they may be beaten.

WHAT "WISE MEN" DO!

Wise people, therefore, will not allow their curiosity to induce them to go to places where they know that actions in defiance of the law are going to take place; and if by chance they come near any place where they see a disorderly crowd and have reason to believe that a police charge will be made, they will go away as quickly as they can.

A Press Note containing advice to this effect was issued while the raids on the Wadala Salt Works were in progress, and the Commissioner of Police has circulated a warning of the same kind by beat of drum; but it is evident that there are still many people who do not understand what their legal position is if they go to watch the breaking of the law, or the risks that they are incurring by so doing. This further warning is therefore issued.

The Government of Bombay also ask the public to understand that in dispersing unlawful assemblies by the use of force the police are only doing their duty, and that however unfortunate it may be that persons who had no intention of breaking the law should be injured accidentally, it is not fair to blame the police."

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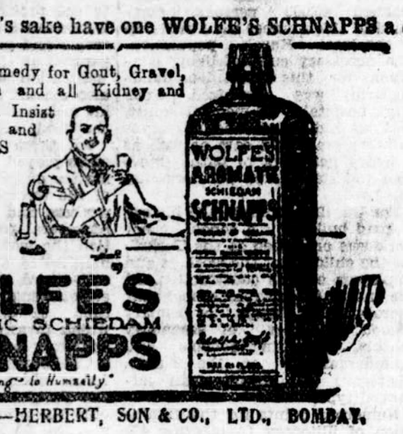

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"R. T. C. UNACCEPTABLE WITHOUT MAHATMA."

—:o:—

"Assembly And Council Boycott".

INDIAN CHAMBER'S APPEAL TO LEAGUE.

A special General Meeting of the members of the Indian Merchants' this Chamber will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p. m. at the office of the Chamber to consider the following requisition in connection with the Chamber's representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council, when public are requested to attetnd:—

The resolutions are that they shall send no representatives to the R.T.C. or any other conciliatory body if Mahatmaji does not participate ft it and that if notices are issued to fill the places of the Chamber's representatives in the Central Assembly and the Local Council, now resigned; and if fresh elections are held the representatives so elected shall forthwith resign thir seats. That they put on record their emphatic condemnation of (a) the policy of lawless repression by which the Government of India have forfeited the last vestige of confidence of the Indian public and that they authorise the Chairman of this meeting to forward by telegram, this resolution to the Secretary-General of the Council of the League of Nations, with a request, that the League Council be moved, under appropriate procedure, to appoint an independent Committee of Inquiry into the various acts of savage, oppression and repression perpetrated by the Government of India in the last two months.

"A Public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay is to be held under the auspices of the Chamber to give expression to the feeling of indignation towards the general repressive policy adopted by the Government in order to crush down the National movement in general and the National spirit in particular.

BOY'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

—:o:—

Alleged To Be Due To Ducking.

BODY RETURNED BY POLICE.

LAHORE, June 24.

The death took place under suspicious circumstances yesterday of Master Rajpal, a boy of nine years old and prominent member of the Bal Bharat Sabha, Lahore. It is stated that marks of violence were visible on his body, which was found floating in the tank outside Shalmigate.

Master Rajpal was missing since 9 a.m. yesterday. His parents kept vigil all night and in the morning when they visited Gowalmandi Police Station, they were directed to the tank where the dead body was discovered.

The police delivered the dead body to the parents after 'post-mortem' examination.

GRAVE SUSPICIONS.

Various stories are current in the city. Some attribute the death of Rajpal to violent beating and ducking in the tank. This report, added to the political unrest and general suspicion about the police conduct, has led to great popular resentment. As the news of Rajpal's death spread spontaneous hartal was observed. All Hindu shops in the city and Anarkali, the busiest part, were closed.

The body was taken in a huge procession followed by a large crowd of people including 2,000 ladies.—Free Press.

IN SABARMATI JAIL.

(Continued from page 6.)

abominable thing to look at. Many prisoners had actual vomitting at the mere sight of it. There was no particular kind of vegetable in it. It was all sort of named and unnamed fodder. C Class prisoners, therefore, did not partake of it at all for about a week. As a result all A, B and C Class prisoners now receive raw onion as vegetable every evening.

As a matter of fact the average consumption by all A, B and C Class political prisoners, is only one roti every morning and one in the evening. So the average daily consumption works out as under:—

4 tolas of jowar as soup in the early morning.

16 tolas jowar in the morning and evening as rotis.

That is 20 tolas of jowari in all worth Re. 0-0-7 1/2.

1/4 lb. of pulse worth Re. 0-0-6.

1/4 lb. of bhaji worth Re. 0-0-3.

Thus all political prisoners in Sabarmati Jail live on Re. 0-1-4 1/2 to-day and that with grit and 'kankar' added to the roti.

All stories of heavy food allowances for politicals are a myth. At no time did any A Class prisoner receive more than Re. 0-9-10 per day; it was subsequently reduced to Re. 0-7-6, but which really at bazar rates meant Re. 0-5-0 only per day or at the most 0-6-0. But at present for the last full month they live upon only Re. 0-1-4 1/2 per day and have denied themselves anything from outside.

Thus any ordinary European criminal does receive specially prepared food worth Re. 0-9-10 while Indian patriots of every type eat prison food worth Re. 0-1-4 1/2 a day in Sabarmati Jail to-day!

2. INTERVIEWS.

A Class prisoners are entitled to one interview every fortnight, B to one every month, and C to one every three months. An A Class prisoner can write one letter every fortnight, B one every month, and C one every three months. But if the prisoner does not write his letter, he is allowed to have one more interview in exchange. This concession is left to the discretion of the Superintendent. This discretion has been used by the Superintendent in disallowing all such exchange interviews to A, B and C Class political prisoners.

The Superintendent has a further discretion to allow a reasonable number of business interviews to prisoners. He has used this discretion in stopping all business interviews to A, B and C Class political prisoners.

3. NEWSPAPERS.

The new jail rules have declared that the Government will publish an approved list of newspapers from which the prisoners may select their own newspapers.

(1) A Class to be given daily and weekly newspapers and magazines.

(2) B Class to be given only weekly newspapers.

This list is not yet published and the Government supplies only the "Times of India" to A Class prisoners and the "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" to B Class prisoners. No other newspapers and weeklies are allowed to political prisoners.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR.

Dohad, June 23.

GREATER THAN INDEPENDENCE?

—:o:—

LONDON, June 24.

A workable plan is how the "Manchester Guardiaon" describes the Simon Commissions recommendations. It says "The scheme will achieve definite results immediately, while it leaves room for future developments."

As regards Governors' powers the paper says, "None who knows anything of working of representative institutions or of Indian intellect and character can suppose that the most autocratic Governor could under the new conditions successfully impose his policy against the will of the legislature. His position would be made impossible unless he was content to intervene only rarely when reasons for doing so were strong and plain." The "Guardian, is of opinion that the scheme calls for magnanimity on the part of India "magnanimity displayed by patience and willingness to co-operate and make allowances."

It concludes by saying that the way has been shown to something greater than Dominion Status or Independence "namely: a Self-governing federation unparalleled in the history of the world."—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S TOTAL OF 16 INCHES.

—:o:—

Monsoon Established Along Gujarat & Kathiawar Coasts.

POONA, June 24.

The depression in the North-east Arabian Sea has moved away Northwestwards and has become unimportant. The monsoon has now been established along Gujarat and Kathiawar coasts and continues active over rest of West Coast, East Madras Coast, North Deccan, Central Provinces and West Rajputana. The Bay current has been vigorous in Bengal and fairly active in Bihar, Assam, and Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Konkan and Malabar, local in Bihar, Central Provinces, West Central India, Rajputana, Gujarat, Punjab Hills, North Hyderabad, Mysore, North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts of rainfal are: Port Blair half an inch, Gwa five inches, Akyab two, Mergui one and a half; Bassein one; Rangoon three quarters, Victoria Point, Tavoy, Amherst, Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu and Myitkyina a half, Cherrapunji and Darjeeling nine; Saugor Island lve; Calcutta, Jessore and Berhampore three; Cox's Bazaar, Narayanganj, Barisal, and Shillong two; Bhrnwan, Bogra and Gaya one and a half; Mymensingh one; Dhubri and Chittagong three quarters; Pachmarhi three Chanda one and a half; Amraoti, Nagpur and Jagdalpur a half; Neemuch a quarter; Surat vve; Simla one and a half; Jodhpur one; Veraval three quarters.

Dwarka a half; Dalhousie a quarter; Mahableshwar four; Mangalore three; Bombay two; Calicut and Cocanda one and a half; Ratnagiri, Hanamkonda, Marmagao, Cochin, Madras and Mercara one; Nizamabad three quarter; and Belgaum, Salem and Masulipatam a half.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Assam and Bengal, increase in Gujarat, Central Provinces and Bihar and extend in Rajputana, United Provinces, Deccan and Madras Presidency.—A. P.

COLABA OBERVATORY, BOMBAY

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of Tuesday.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a. m. 29.653 inches (.042 below normal.

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.2 degrees (4.6 below normal).

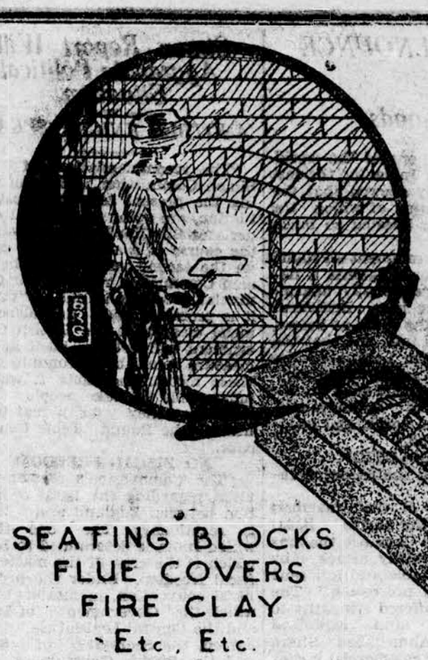
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (2.5 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 91 per cent.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

—:o:—

	Bombay, June 24. Colaba Fort Point.	J. J. Hospital.
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of date		
24-6-30	2.18	1.85	2.42
Total since 1st June to date	14.44	16.42	14.34
Total for the corresponding period of 1928	22.09	25.00	20.72
Total for the corresponding period of 1929	23.30	26.40	20.52



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VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 per dozen.

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AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia Sandal Oil, etc., etc., PRICE RS. 3 ONLY.

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 ONLY.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA,
Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.)
Gujarat, (Punjab).

10 YEARS' AGONISING PILES

Warrant Officer of Indian Army Saved From Operation

MR. W. Shurety of Dagenham, Essex, England, who served twenty-one years in India and Mesopotamia and was a Farrier Q.M.S. in the Indian Army, says:—

"The piles started when I was on the North Western Frontier. The bleeding was severe and the pains agonizing—just like the cutting of a knife. On leaving the Army I was in a terrible state. But I carried on as a commissionaire in the City as long as I could.

"My doctor then ordered me to hospital for operation, but I met a chap who recommended me to first try that wonderful healer Zam-Buk. Words fail to describe the relief Zam-Buk brought. On the third day after using this marvellous balm swelling and bleeding were greatly lessened.

"I was soon able to get about in comfort. On the seventh day I returned to work a completely-cured man. The piles have never troubled me since."

Zam-Buk is also a soothing, speedy and reliable cure for dry and weeping eczema, ulcers, bad legs, ringworm, scalp sores, poisoned wounds, abscesses, blisters' itch, prickly heat, sore feet, insect bites, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, etc.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Rs. One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

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"Don't Learn History: But Make It."

"SOLVE FREEDOM'S PROBLEM; LEAVE MATHEMATICS ALONE"

Pandit Motilal's Exhortation To Students.

Education does not mean that you should read books and pass examinations. At present the best education for you is to rush to the battlefield, to join the struggle for freedom and to prove yourself to be the worthy representatives of a nation which is fighting for independence" said Pandit Motilal Nehru addressing a meeting of the students on Monday afternoon at Madhav Bag. The meeting was attended by more than 5,000 students which included a large number of collegians as well as lady students.

Panditji said that he was not there to deliver a sermon on students' duty. He held that they knew as well as he did that young men of to-day were the citizens of to-morrow and that the future of a country lay with its youngmen, and if they did not know that, then no amount of speaking on his part would be of any use. He was there to ask them what they had done so far for their country.

N. C. O. PLEDGE RECALLED.

He reminded them of the old N. C. O. days when the students were called upon to leave the Government Institutions. They had then promised the students' that they would make arrangements for their education by providing national schools, but this time though the students were called upon to give up their studies, there was no promise whatsoever regarding arrangements for their studies. The reason was obvious. This was a time when they were engaged in a fight for freedom and naturally there was no time for prosecution of studies or for ordinary every day business. The omy business we here is to carry on the fight for our freedom with the utmost vigour." said the Panditji.

DURING THE GREAT WAR.

Continuing the Panditji said he did not see any need of describing what the European students did during the Great War. As they all knew, students in Oxford and Cambridge and other continental Universities did not what for their studies and examinations. They immediately rushed to the fighting line to save the honour of their respective countries. Many of them were returned from the battle field. Many of those who returned were not in a condition to do any other work. India expected nothing less.

"I am here" continued the Panditji: "to tell you the meaning of the present struggle. This is a fight to the finish. If you succeed in this you will win freedom for your country, but if you fail in this attempt then for years to come you shall remain bound by the chains of slavery. This is not a fight for Reforms. This is a fight for the mastery over the land. Such occasions come very rarely. The opportunity is there. Either use it or lose it. If you showed signs of weakness you would be responsible for the slavery of your coming generations. Do you want to go down in history as people who lost an opportunity of freeing their country"?

FREEDOM OR MATHEMATICS.

I am an old man continued the Panditji "I am nearing my seventy years. I will not live long. But I am full of hope and I feel confident that I will see before I die that India has achieved Swaraj, I feel so confident because I see that people are prepared for any sacrifice. I am not going to rest till I see that we have achieved our goal. Now I ask you, are you going to solve mathematical problems when the great problem before you is that of your country's freedom? Are you going to read the history of ancient times when you see that history is being made before your very eyes? When the heads and bones of your sisters and brothers are being broken are you going to stick to your books?

END OF BRITAIN'S RULE

Panditji said he knew how European nations and especially Britain honoured her women, but when he found Britain's representatives molesting Indian women he felt certain that the end of British Rule in India was at hand.

Mr. A. R. Bhat assured the Panditji on behalf of the Bomoay Presidency Youth League that the students of Bombay would always give a good account of themselves.

BRITISH GIN STORES BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the Gin Stores merchants of Nagdevi Street have adopted a dignified and most self-respecting resolution of boycotting all British goods in their last Saturday meeting, cancelling all indents already placed. The spirit of true patriotism has moved them in this direction and it is hoped it will continue to the last. Let the Government know that the Indian freedom movement has the support of not only the youngsters and irresponsible agitators (so-called), but has also got the support of hard-headed calculating merchants who have got to suffer in any move they take. British manufacturers shall have to suffer to the extent of fifteen to twenty lakhs of rupees this year, by their goods being boycotted. This may be a most trifling matter to them, but be it remembered that many small numbers when added make a big number. So, an appeal has been made to other merchants dealing in pipe fittings and hardware not to take advantage of the boycott of British goods made by their neighbours and thus become traitors to the nation, but to pass a similar patriotic resolution in their Association and help the boycott movement.

The boycott resolution has enjoined upon all merchants not to import directly or indirectly any stores at Bombay port, inflicting heavy fine for those that defy the resolution.

To make this resolution most effective, it is suggested to take strong measures against the defaulters, firstly either by picketing or social boycott, and secondly, by carrying on propaganda in all Gin Factories asking the owners to boycott all British goods, replacing the same by local manufactured goods of equal quality. This is the time to push forward our Swadesai goods and it is hoped, no merchant will loose the opportunity.

I again congratulate the merchants for their bold patriotic move and hope them to stick to it till our fight for freedom is finished.—Yours, etc.,

"D."

THE LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The joint statement issued by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cawasji Jehangir has come none too soon. It is an able survey that deserves appreciation. That trade and commerce have been affected and a continuance might make conditions worse, is too true. But this was only to be expected, and nobody was more alive to it than Mahatmaji himself.

If freedom be any compensation for the temporary economic loss, then we must certainly push forward and not retrace our steps. Millowners, if they want their industries to thrive, must boycott everything British in every shape and form, and organise their industry on Swadeshi lines. Half-hearted measures, however, won't help them. Nothing can be won without sacrifice, and to call off this movement at this psychological stage would be to court disaster which may be worse. And, even supposing it is called off, is there any guarantee that Britain will accede to our legitimate demands? If the experience of 150 years rule is anything, it is a delusion to rely on Britain for justice and fairplay.

As for peace, none is more anxious for it than Mahatmaji himself. But he certainly does not want the sort of peace we had before—enforced and unnatural—the peace of the grave. It was the necessity for peace with honour that prompted him to reduce his demands to four And do the Liberals want him to go still lower and lower in his demands, every time waiting in vain for a response? They should have thought, that since the first move has been made, it was the duty of the Government to come out with theirs, which taken together would have formed the basis for future negotiation. But as it is, their response is too fresh in our minds to need mention, and Mr. Benn's reply is nothing short of an insult to India. It is clear, therefore, that what words have failed to bring about, action alone can achieve. Britishers are not the people to yield unless forced to.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. B.

Matunga, June 15

THE ESPLANADE LATHI CHARGES.

—:o:—

Congress Hospital Report.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Superintendent, Congress Free Hospital, writes:—

Anticipating a large number of casualties on Saturday I made preparations to meet the exigencies of the times. But my anticipations were more than fulfilled. We instructed our Ambulance Department to be ready early in the morning on the Azad Maidan. The theatre of our Ambulance Corps was kept busy from the early morning. The Ambulance Car brought the first batch of the wounded Satyagrahis at 7-10 a.m.

This was continued till about 9 a.m. when we learnt that the police force had left the Maidan and quiet was restored on Azad Maidan. We, in the hospital, were settling for our daily routine work when suddenly a phone came to the hospital that the police had again charged the Congress volunteers who were returning back. Immediately stream of Ambulance Cars and private motor cars came to the hospital with wounded Satyagrahi volunteers. The total number of wounded Satyagrahis treated was 343 out of which the number admitted to the hospital was 111, including six lady volunteers. Again in the afternoon the police attacked a procession of share-bazar people when 94 cases were admitted in the hospital.

CLASS OF PERSONS ATTACKED.

1. Red Cross workers.
2. Satyagrahi volunteers (males and females).
3. General public.

NATURE OF INJURIES

Ladies:—

1. Pulled by the hair.
2. Kicks.
3. Lathi blows on all parts of the body.

Men:—

1. Lathi blows.
2. Kicks.
3. Piercing by sticks.
4. Injuries by horse-hoofs.

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		Rs.	a.	p.	
37 lbs. tins.		17	0	0	per tin
9	" "	5	0	0	" "
4½	" "	2	12	0	" "
2	" "	1	5	0	" "
1	" "	0	12	0	" "

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Gout, Paralysis and their infallible cure.

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P. O. Saidpur (Bengal).

BRITISH TRADE PROPAGANDA.

A REJOINDER.

(BY K. S. R. IYER.)

That the present administration of this country is largely run for British Commercial interests has long been known to the people of our country however much Mr. Benn may try to explain away things by saying that the days of exploitation are over and that India is her own mistress on all economic questions. That a man like Lord Inchcape has a good say in all matters pertaining to the future of this country and that his views are given effect to by the British Parliament and the Cabinet need no demonstration at all.

All these statements have now been confirmed by the open propaganda which the Government of Bombay have allowed the Government Central Press to carry on under the caption "Boycott of British Goods" in which not very complimentary things appear about Indian things and Indian institutions. One should congratulate British commercial interests at their being able to induce the Indian Government to take up their cause, and so the tax-payers' money is now being utilised for boosting British trading interests. We should like to know who is at the bottom of this novel move, and why of all parties, Government should have taken an active part in it.

INSULTING.

The statements made in the pamphlet are not only grossly unfair to Indian commercial interests, but they are even insulting. Fancy, the statement being made that Indian banks are less stable and Indian insurance companies are few in number and they will increase rates and so on. If the truth is to be told about insurance rates, it is this that the rates have come down only 'after' the Indian insurance companies came on the scene. These Swadeshi companies were formed in 1919, and any merchant who has been insuring his stocks all these years can testify to the fact that reductions in rates in fire insurance came about after Indian companies wers born. In many instances such rates have been cut anything from 25 to 50 per cent. Similarly, in marine insurance, such reductions have been 30 to 75 per cent. Any large export Indian merchant will be able to confirm my statement in regard to these rates. This means in solid money, that non-Indian insurance companies have been making enormous profits from the Indian mercantile community when they had the field to themselves. Now when that monopoly is attacked and Indian companies are getting larger and larger support from the Indian community, monopolists deliberately misrepresent facts, as if it is going to bring back the lost business!

We should have thought that Government will at least be sure of their facts before printing the pamphlet, but it is obvious vested interests are supplying Government with such incorrect information. We do not mind Government doing a little propaganda on behalf of British commercial interests, because it brings out openly the naked fact that the Indian Government and British commercial interests are one and the same.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S DUTY.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber can now no longer sit quietly, but should at once take up the Swadeshi movement in right earnest. The present intense nationalism of the people and the spirit of Swadeshi which it has developed throughout the country have evidently upset foreign interests, and it is no wonder they get a little nervous. We must be prepared for a united attack, for against us are arrayed a united, powerful and disciplined organisation backed by the Government, and if in this important period of India's history, we do not hold together for the sake of our country we will be missing an opportunity which will never occur again. The spirit of the country to-day is such that the people are in no mood to tolerate anything against its interests, and if only we back up our resolution with grim determination and effective action, no power on earth, however formidable, can draw us back from our appointed goal.

STEPS TO PREVENT PROFITEERING BY MANUFACTURERS.

Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal To Be Formed.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' PATRIOTIC SCHEME.

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

A meeting of the Committee of about 15 members of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association appointed to have more effective Swadeshi propaganda for effecting boycott of British goods, was held yesterday, and it deliberated for full six hours. No decision seems to have been reached. The Committee again meets this evening.

It is understood that a scheme will be devised to fix the rate of cloth to prevent profiteering by manufacturers and others. A Committee of manufacturers, distributors and consumers will be formed to put the scheme into execution.

It is also understood that a new Association called the "Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal" will be shortly formed. The mills managed by Europeans will not be allowed to become members of the Mandal. The object of the Mandal is to open retail selling shops, which will be supplied with 40 per cent. of the products of the mills without any profits and these shops will be required to sell the goods at fixed rates. The main principle of the scheme will be decided to-day.—Free Press.

Up the steepest hill—over the roughest road—with or without a load—under the worst conditions—the FORD sells itself on test.

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Raman Vilasini Pills

These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.

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DIRECTORS PROSECUTED

—:o:—

Guarding Interests Of Shareholders.

SERIES OF FINES.

Board of Trade prosecution under Company Law in Birmingham and London yesterday led to no fewer than directors of different companies being fined and ordered to pay costs, writes the 'Daily Herald.'

At the London Guildhall, Mr. H. D. Roome, who represented the Board of Trade, said there seemed to be an impression among directors of companies that if their accounts were in an unsatisfactory position from the shareholders' point of view it was an excellent reason for delaying the report.

The Board of Trade, however, took the view that shareholders should have the earliest opportunity of knowing the state of affairs.

Mr. Gordon Ralph Caine, of Maidenhead, Mr. Eric Woolheim, of Walton-on-Thames Hall, and Mr. Harry Scott-Dennington, of Whitehall-court, S. W., were summoned as directors of the Dominion Gramophone Records (Foreign and Colonial), Ltd.

It was alleged that they failed within 18 months of the incorporation of the Company to place a profit and loss account before the shareholders.

They all pleaded guilty, and were each fined £50 with five guineas costs.

DIAMOND SYNDICATE.

At the same court the Tacouba (British Guiana) Diamond Syndicate, Ltd., Broad-street-place, E. C., was summoned for not holding an annual general meeting in the year 1929.

Mr. William Watson Arnott, of Chevening, Kent; Mr. Henry Higgins, of Queens-borough-terrace, W.; and Mr. John W. Bell, of East Sheen, were summoned as directors for being parties to the default.

Alderman Sir Percy Vincent, the magistrate, dismissed the summons against the company and fined each director £10 and 3 guineas costs.

Major Richard Raymond Willis, V.C., of Staines, a director of Anglo-Scottish Securities, Limited, was fined £20, the company not having held an annual general meeting.

BIRMINGHAM COMPANY.

At Birmingham Charles Sharrock, Walter Henry Stoddard, and William Henry Girling Morgan, directors of Mead, Ltd., were each fined £10 and two guineas costs for failing to lay before the shareholders at a general meeting a profit and loss account within 18 months of the incorporation of the company.

WIRELESS PICTURES.

Five directors of the Wireless Pictures (1928) Ltd., of Dorland House, Regent-street, W., were fined at Marborough-street.

Capt. the Hon. F. E. Guest Lt.-Col. F. H. Simpson, Mr. William H. Lynas, Sir Grattan-Doyle and Sir Charles Bright and also the company were summoned for not holding an annual general meeting of the company in 1929.

All the defendants with the exception of Sir Charles Bright and the Company were also summoned for not laying before the shareholders a profit and loss account since the incorporation of the company.

Mr. Dummett dismissed the summons against the company. Fines of £10 and £5 costs were made on each of the summonses against the five directors and in the case of the four directors further fines of £10 and £5 costs were imposed.

FOR CONTROLING BIRTH

"Mahashakti Talisman" is infalliable. Surely stops conception. Price Rs. 2/12. For Retentive Power—use "Kandarpa Talisman" Rs. 2/4.

S. BIDYABHUSHAN, Bagachara (Nadia) Beng.

BOMBAY STREETS FLOODED.

Streets of Bombay in various parts were flooded on Sunday as a result of the heavy downpour of rain that continued the whole day and the previous night. Pedestrians had to wade through pools of water at many places. At some places, particularly in Null Bazaar, tram service had to be stopped for some time.

WANTED AGENTS FOR THE MAHARAJA AGRASEN & Co.,

Rubber Stamp Manufacturers

and General Engravers Die Sinkers, Cooper Plate Printers, Stereo and Electro Block Makers, etc.

'AGRE WADA,'

398, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
CLARA BOW
In her first Talking Picture
THE WILD PARTY
A Jazz Festival of Joy and a Bevy of "IT-FULL" BEAUTIES

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE POPULAR SIN
featuring
FLORENCE VIDOR
When a beautiful, dignified gentle-woman is married to a Roistering Rounder, marital difficulties are likely—Divorce probable.

ROYAL Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Colossus of Sea Thrillers
ANNA Q. NILSSON
in
BLOCKADE
Terrific drama of the Bootlegging Main—the law—and those who break it.

ANNOUNCEMENT
THE SERVICES OF A FEARLESS
CRIMINOLOGIST
HAROLD LLOYD
HAVE BEEN ENGAGED TO RID THIS CITY OF ITS WORST EVILS
MR. LLOYD WILL WELCOME DANGER
HIS FIRST TALKING PICTURE

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK.
SURYA FILM CO. presents
THE COMET
(Stunt Picture).
Featuring Mr. BACHU, Miss Laxmi and Miss SULTANA of Bangalore.
In this picture BACHU plays the Double Role as a hero.
Terror of the sinister figure the Hunch-Back, in the city, see how the COMET Brings him and his whole gang Round.
SEE TO-NIGHT.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.
New Charni Road.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTIST'S
Super Social Picture
"DAMSEL OF PATAN"
or
"Patan-ni-Paniari"
Written by:—Famous Writer Mr. DAVE
Directed by:—Master Artist Mr. HOMI
Featuring Miss PANNA, and supported by Miss Ikbal and Mr. Bhopatkar.
Daily (4) four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-0 P.M.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS

June 24
Circassia, Munro, Liverpool

DEPARTURES

June 25
Chakla, Chandler, Busreh
Naxos, Erikson, Karachi
Ville-de-Metz, Durkee, Marseilles
Aquileia, Zoppo, Genoa
Goalpara, Smee, Rangoon

LOADING

June 24
Steamer Cracovia for Trieste

S S Circassia:—The G T Company's steamer Circassia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S S Naxos:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Naxos, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo

S S Ville-de-Metz:—The M Maritime Company's steamer Ville-de-Metz, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marseilles, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Goalpara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana mail steamer Aquileia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Company's mail steamer Cracovia, is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste etc. with mails, a general cargo and 93 passengers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Outward Mails
Malwa carrying mails of June
Comorin:—Mail of June 14 left Aden June 19

HOMEWARD MAILS
Mantua left Port Said on June 16

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Tuesday, 24th June, 1930.
1 Argenfels 3540 Karachi 25-6 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Razmak London 28-6-30 M M and Co.
4 India 4077 Genoa 1-7 L T and M and S
5 Jeff Davis New York 26-6 L Edwards
6 Drachenfels Karachi 30-6 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Warfield U Kingdom 26-6 M M and Co
9 Audyk Hamburg 4-7 E D Sassoon and Co
10 Khandalla Durban 2-7 M M and Co
12 Circassia Liverpool 2-7 Graham T Co
14 Aquileia 4066 Genoa 25-6 Lloyd Triestino and Marittinia Italiana.
15 Ville de Metz Marseilles 24-6 M Maritimes.
16 Durinda 4450 NF, NF, M M and Co.
17 Magda Calais 26-6 J Finlay & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
2 Calcutta Maru 3214 Kobe 29-6 N Y Kaisha.
3 Chakla 1727 P. Gulf 25-6 M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busrah 27-6 M M and Co
5 Warialda 1859 Calcutta 26-6 M M and Co.
8 Goalpara Rangoon 25-6 M M & Co.
14 Janaki 530 Cochin 27-6 The M S Co
16 Laxmi 124 N F, N F, R Assaria.

PRINCE'S DOCK
B Jalaveera 3089 Rangoon N F, Scindia S N Co
C/R Kidderpore Kobe 26-6 M M & Co.
D/E Ranee Rangoon N F T Morrison and Co
F Akbar 2492 Jeddah 24-6 T Morrison and Co.
K Dara 3083 NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
N Golconda 3203 NF, NF, M M & Co.
Q Maur 649 Bangkok 25-6 F F Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Naxos 20-6-30
Garbeta 20-6-30
Golconda 20-6-30
Bahaduri 20-6-30
Netrtvati 21-6-30
Drachenfels 21-6-30
Maloja cargo brought from B P Station by carts 21-6-30
Shtija 21-6-30
Singkep 20-6-30
Narkunda cargo brought from B P Station by carts 20-6-30
Varela 23-6-30
Janaki 23-6-30
Dayavati 23-6-30
Warfield 23-6-30
Jeff Davis 23-6-30

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Malwa 27-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatipara 27-6-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Salford 30-6-30 K N Co.
Circassia 24-6-30 Graham T Co.
Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Nippon 22-6-30 L Edward Ltd.
Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIESBAN
Simla 10-7-30 L Edward Ltd

FROM HAMBURG
Ockenfels 29-6-30 L Edward Ltd

FROM GENOA
Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Etreefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Chitanorga City 1-7-30 M M & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Sado Maru 24-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 29-6-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Alipore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.
Ellora 27-6-30 M M & Co.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.
Razmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 24-6-30 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 2-7-30 G T Co

FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels 26-6-30 L Edward Ltd
Drachenfels 30-6-30 L Edward Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK
Jeff Davis 20-6-30 L Edward Ltd

FOR GENOA.
India 1-7-30 M. Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.
Cracovia 1-7-30 Lloyd T Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 27-6-30 M M and Co
Bankura 2-7-30 M M and Co

FOR KOBE.
Calcutta Maru 27-6-30 N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore 26-6-30 P and O S N Co
Sudo Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha

FOR BANGKOK.
Maur 24-6-30 F F Campbell and Co

STEAMER FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Razmak 5182 Thornton P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 3805 Steel M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels 6344 Lumhoff L Edward Ltd.
Andyk 4037 Lieban E D Sassoon and Co
Argenfels L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Kidderpore, 3203, Woodroff, P & O. S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 3213, Nagoya, N Y Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 1932 Ramsay M M & Co.
Bankura 1905 Durkee M M and Co

FOR RANGOON.
Ranee 3143 Dooley T M & Co.
Jalaveera 3084 Beatson Scindia S N Co

FOR GENOA.
India, M Italiana.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Warialda 1859 Woodroff M M and Co.
Nizam 3334 Robb T M & Co.
Cranfield 3213 Collins M M and Co

FOR TRIESTE
Cracovia 4565 Quarantitto Lloyd T Co

FOR CALOIS.
Magda 2583 Kilmen J F Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Jeff Davis 3851 Taylor L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 4370 Munro G T Co.

FOR DURBAN
Khandalla 3220 Baird M M and Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Kingsland 2219 Beadle T M & Co.
Ranee 2830 T M and Co
Jeff Davis 3851 L Edward Ltd

EXPORTS

Bombay, June 24

For London S S Razmak:—29 bales animal skin A Abdulla and Co; 2 bales animal skin M M and Co; 22 bales animal skin L Hassam; 3 bales woollen carpets M M and Co; 11 bales animal skin H Jeewan and Co; 694 cwt musoor Ralli Bros; 600 cwts groundnut seed M Bhuta and Co; 12 cwts isinglass A M Fakirmohmad; 199 cwts groundnut seed T S Thadani and Sons.

For Marseilles:—600 cwts mustard seed M Bhuta and Co.

For London S S Warfield:—1000 cwts linseed oil cakes K M Nathoo

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 165 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Havre:—62 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co

For Liverpool S S Circassia:—63 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

For Glasgow:—2010 cwts ground nut oil cakes Steel Bros.

For Hamburg S S Drachenfels:—330 cwts crushed myrabollams J Hasmukhalal; 45 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd

For Rotherdom:—15 bales cowhides Schneider Co; 4000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 50 bales goat skin D Abraham and Sons.

For Antwerp:—420 cwts gum arabic N Mulji and Co; 11000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

For New York:—709 cwts gum kamya N Mulji and Co;

For Ghent:—400 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd

For Antwerp S S Andijk:—2200 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 237 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—173 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co; 11000 cwts groundnut oil cakes 1000 cwts linseed 1000 kurdi Volkart Bros.

For Rotherdom:—185 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts linseed oil cakes 2040 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.

For Philadelphia S S Jeff Davis:—312 bales goat skin D Abraham and Sons.

For Genoa S S India:—805 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts linseed Birla Bros; 1500 cwts linseed Gorio Ltd.

For Naples:—500 cwts castor seed Gorio Ltd.

For Marseilles:—500 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co; 50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts groundnut seed 2000 cwts castorseed Birla Bros; 816 cwts castor seed 3000 cwts gingelly oil cakes Volkart Bros.

For Trieste S S Cracovia:—2000 cwts castorseed K M Nathoo; 275 bales cotton raw E Sppinner and Co; 15 bales cotton raw K Kalyanji and Co; 110 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2332 bales cotton raw R Devchand and Co; 330 bales cotton raw K Visram and Co; 440 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo

For Venica:—2000 cwts linseed Birla Bros; 165 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1320 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co

For Genoa S S Aquileia: 55 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 165 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hamburg S S Argenfels:—55 bales cotton raw Eastern Export & Mercantile Co.

For Nagasaki S S Kidderpore:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—600 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd

For Osaka S S Calcutta Maru:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw Jappan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, June 24

S S Chakla M M and Co from Basrah:—923 bags wheat; 30 bags almond kernals.

From Bushire:—84 bags almonds 116 bags almond kernals; 76 bags attari; 16 bags skin; 22 bags raisin.

From B'Abbas:—34 bags rose buds; 116 bags dates; 31 bags ghee; 16 bags almond kernals.

From Muscat:—60 bags dates; 61 bags sardines.

From Mohmerah:—77 cases wool.

From Karachi:—2362 bags wheat 198 bags wheat flour; 204 bags bajree; 80 bags barley; 59 bags gram; 27 bags gram flour; 94 bags matra; 50 bags kishmish; 500 bags rice.

S S Golconda M M and Co from Rangoon:—3788 bags rice; 976 kegs lead; 250 cases candles; 65 nos drums; 284 pieces teak squares; 273 pieces teak posts; 26 pieces teak planks; 9728 pieces teak scantlings.

From Moulmein:—22870 bags rice; 308 pieces teak squares; 18306 pieces teak pasts; 2072 pieces teak planks; 12363 pieces teak scantlings.

From Tuticorin:—204 bales cotton; 40 cases tea; 244 bales coir yarn.

From Cochin:—1400 jottas coir yarn.

From Calicut:—135 bales cotton; 247 jottas coir rope; 75 bags tea.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Favourable Weather And Weak Wall Street.

SHORTS BEST BUYERS.

Bombay, June 24.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Exchange opened easy on lower Liverpool advices. There was steady pressure of selling on favourable weather and weakness in Wall Street broke prices for October 13 cent level. The market exhibited considerable nervousness but shorts seeing no buyer immediately reduced the market from further decline and prices recovered on short covering. The market closed at net decline of 22 to 14 points. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange also ruled easy and closed at a decline of 13 to 11 points.

The chief centre of weakness was Liverpool where prices were due to open at a decline of 3 points but the market opened at a decline of 15 points. There was extensive enthusiasm of Bear operators and the stability of the market was challenged. There was steady flow of selling orders and prices declined 20 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 19 points and closed at 7.57 and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 28 to 21 points and Egyptian prices declined 41 to 43 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 13.17 (2-19 p.m.), lowest 12.93 (11-42 a.m.).

Liverpool:—(1) "Stock market weak at opening then steadied somewhat."

(2) "Weather reports generally favourable. There is less disposition to cover short sales."

(3) "Market declined in sympathy with the Stock Exchange. Market feels the want of outside support. Bears are selling to depress the market. As the market is depressed it is probably a good time to buy."

Reuter:—Market early was weak on favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street but later recovered partially by bear covering.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 23.

July	13.40—.20
October	13.12—.14
December	13.29—.14
January	13.28—.22
Middling Spot	13.50—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 23.

July	13.06—.15
October	12.89—.11
Middling Spot	12.66—.15

NEW YORK.
New York, June 23.
(As known in Lierpool at closing time).

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
July	13.23
October	13.01
October, (New Contract)	12.69
New York, 11.45 a.m.—	
July	13.25
October	12.92
October, (New Contract)	12.64

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Dayy's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 23.

	Opening	Closing.
June		7.06—.21
July	7.09	7.01—.21
August		6.92—.20
September		6.87—.20
October	6.90	6.85—.20
November		6.84—.20
December		6.85—.20
January	6.95	6.88—.20
February		6.91—.20
March	7.00	6.96—.20
April		6.98—.20
May	7.08	7.02—.20
June		7.04—.20
Middling Spot		7.57—.19

LIVEROOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, June 23.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	1,200
Sales on East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 23.

Scinde, Fully	4.15—.15
Scinde, Fine	4.40—.15
Scinde, Superfine	4.65—.15
Bengal, Good	3.90—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	4.15—.15
Bengal Fine	4.40—.15
Oomra, Good	4.15—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	4.45—.15
Oomra, Fine	4.75—.15
Broach, Fully Good	5.10—.15
Broach, Fine	5.35—.15
Broach, Superfine	5.60—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 23.

July	10.91—.41
November	10.94—.65
December	11.02—.45
January	11.05—.43
March	11.10—.44
May	11.32—.42
F.G.F. Spot Sakells.	12.15—.20

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, June 23.
July close at 7s. 1 1/8d. — 2-5/8d.
Oct. close at 7s. 2 1/8d. — 2-7/8d.
Dec. close at 7s. 3 3/8d. — 2-7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
July per bushel $92 — 1/4.
Sept. per bushel $95-1/2 up 3/8.
Dec. per bushel $100-1/2 up 5/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
July 18.92 — 13.
Aug. 19.06 — 12.

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 23.
Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	15-5/8
Forward	15-7/16

GOLD.
London, June 23.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 23.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 1-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-5/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London June 23.
T T London on Berlin 20.39-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam 12.09
T T London on Brussels 34.82.
T T London on Madrid 41.50.
T T London on Milan 92.76.
T T London on Berne 25.07.
T T London on Paris 123.77.
T T London on Prague 163.82.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 23.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £16-3/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £106-1/2.
National Bank of India £43.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88-7/8.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £77-1/2.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £99-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £46-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £53-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £62.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £54-3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102-5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-3/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, June 23.
Demand Bills 485.68

ANOTHER CRISIS FACING COTTON MARKET.
—:o:—
ANXIOUS SITUATION.

Bombay, June 24.

Since the removal of the restrictions on trading it is rumoured that some Vedehi firms have sold heavily to depress prices. To-day the market remained closed in honour of the death of a member of the cotton trade. In private business of Broach J.A. is reported at Rs. 217/3 and an anxious situation is now created. It is feared that the next clearing will not pass smoothly.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. B. G. Parekh & Co.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
30 Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

An AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Safes, etc., etc., TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the ground floor of 30, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SALE of a valuable immoveable property at Shaikh Memon Street known as Coolh House (near Mumbadevi) on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Seth Callan Dattatraya Vaidya, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gulabchand Kasturchand and others, the mortgagors.

All that piece of pension and tax land admeasuring about 51 sq. yards or 105 square yards as mentioned in the extract from the Cadastral Survey Register, with a dwelling house thereon situate at Shaikh Memon Street bearing New Survey No. 1378, New Collector's No. 910 and 2364, Cadastral Survey No. 1581 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 194 and Street Nos. 75-77-79.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

LEUCODERMA.
Surest and speediest cure all its stages by the internal use of "LEUCODERMINE." Success guaranteed. Rs. 25/1 per bottle. Apply S. SHARMAN, Ballabhanga, FARIDPORE.

Free! SEND HALF ANNA STAMP for return postage only and you will get 2 days' supply of
Dr. Paul's Vim Pills.
A Boon to Married Men
The Most Wonderful Remedy for Nervous Debility, General Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Brain-fag, Headache, Neuralgia, Heart Palpitation, Lost Vitality Insomnia, etc., etc. Price Rs. 2 per Phial. V. P. Extra.
S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, (Dept. B. C.), 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

Beware of Imitations in
KHADDAR
Apply to—
JAWAHAR KHADI BHANDAR,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY No. 2.
REAL HAND SPUN and Hand Woven KHADDAR.
We sell every kind of Khaddar passed by Gujarat city Congress Committee and Khadi Association.
All varieties are available.
PRICES VERY COMPETITIVE.
All inquiries are solicited.
Up-country clients' orders must accompany 25 per cent. advance.
HURRY UP.

SAJAN & Co
19, Old Custom House Road, Fort BOMBAY.

WHY OLD?
SAMPLE FREE.
Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lastingly jet-black. This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use.
Price One phial Rs. 1-2.
Small phial Rs. 10, postage 1 to 3 phials Re. 0.
On remittance of Re. 1, a sample phial sent free of postage.
Rajvaid Sri Ramanadaji Kaviraj, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

SHAW FRIEND & CO'S
HIM OINTMENT
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, ONOBISITCH, ECZEMA, BLISTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
As. 8 PER POT.
SHAW FRIEND & Co.
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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1930.

INDIA'S BOYCOTT MOVEMENT TELLS

DECLINE IN BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, June 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Freeman, Mr. Benn stated that the value of British imports from India, during three months ended 31st March, showed a reduction of fourteen per cent. and the exports to India a reduction of thirteen per cent., compared with the corresponding period of 1929. Figures available to the end of May covering commodities representing about seventy per cent. of the total volume of trade showed a reduction from March to May of fourteen per cent. in imports and 21 per cent. in exports.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne suggested that imports had declined proportionately to other Continental countries.

Mr. Benn replied that it might be so; but he would like notice.

The Speaker intervened when Earl Winterton suggested that the reply did not imply that the decline was due wholly or primarily to political reasons and asked if it was not due also to world trade depression.—Reuter.

DELHI MERCHANTS' DECISION.

—:o:—

Not To Sell Foreign Cloth.

DELHI, June 22.

The Delhi Congress Committee has come to an understanding with the dealers in foreign cloth in Delhi, whereby the latter have agreed not to sell foreign cloth for two months more. Even after two months they would do so only with the permission of the Congress Committee.

A board consisting of three Congress Committee members and three shopkeepers has been formed, which will deal with the disputes that may arise. On this understanding pickets will be withdrawn from their shops to-day. The shops of those who do not agree will be picketed.—Free Press.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS ON SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

"Daily Herald" On Its Fatal Weakness.

LONDON, June 24.

Morning newspapers deal generally with the broad outlines of the Simon Commission's recommendations. The plan of Federal solution is generally approved, and the necessity of eventually bringing in Indian States is recognised while the separation of Burma, which was expected, finds acceptance; and there is no regret at the proposed extinction of dyarchy.

Comment on the report is generally favourable.

"The Times" describes it as the most hopeful advance of our generation towards solution of the problem of India.

The "Daily Herald", however, is frankly critical. It considers Commission has evaded main issue. Its proposals are not self-government.

TORY PRESS GRATIFIED.

Conservative papers are gratified that the importance of the Army question has been realised, though they consider the suggested solution will require a close scrutiny; and doubts are expressed at the wisdom of the proposals regarding law and order in provinces.

"The Times" says: Nobody hereafter is likely to maintain the programme of autonomy by instalments. The delicate plant of Self-Government will be allowed to develop according to its capacity from various soils in India without being dug up at regular intervals for standardized inspection. Here at least is a common ground on which British trusteeship and Indian nationalism should be willing to meet. The paper thinks that the Commission's plan may not appeal to politicians whose vision is obsessed by the Westminster model. But it seems to be more practicable and better calculated in the end to be expeditious and incomparably wider in outlook and closer akin to that pattern which is associated with the idea of Dominion.

LOT OF "OBVIOUS SYMPATHY"!

It continues: it is still conceivable that the proposals may be profoundly modified before there is any question of legislation. It points out there are a number of features which are of very deep and very controversial interest. Their treatment in the report is certainly not to be dismissed with the parrot cry that they are an "Insult to India"; for there is not word from first to last which is not inspired by most obvious sympathy with the Indian National movement.

The paper then points out that the report is free from meaningless generalities; and prove that the unanimity of seven impartial Commissioners of widely different political antecedents was not sought by weak concessions; and concludes that the broad impression is that conclusions fit facts with the unanswerable logic and that the result is a scheme of Self-Government fitted to the special conditions of the case and unlimited except by safeguards against its own collapse.

"D. T.'S" DOUBTS AND COMPLIMENTS.

The "Daily Telegraph" remarks that the proposed abolition of dyarchy carried "serious consequence" that the control of police would pass from the hands of the Governor. The paper thinks there is a great deal in the implied suggestion that Indian Ministers would adopt a very different attitude towards the police if they are personally responsible for the efficiency of forces; and considers the provision of overiding powers for the executive in case of emergency as one of the most notable features of the report; but doubts whether in the matter of the surrender of contral of police to Ministers, the situation could be saved so swiftly and effectively as the Commissioners sem to believe. The paper considers the proposed remodelling of the Central Legislature as one of the more promising changes for which the report argues for smoothing the way for the ultimate attainment of responsible Government. But the proposals regarding army are much more contentious. The paper adds that on this subject a heroic attempt has been made to dispose of the overshadowing difficulty and it will be with the rest carefully and anxiously thought over by responsible minds in this country, it remains to be seen how the report will be taken by those in India whose attitude towards the proposals every thing depends.

MITIGATING EVILS OF OLD SYSTEM.

The "Morning Post" applauds the conscientiousness and ability of the report, but considers its policy is to mitigate the evils of preimposed system by devising safe-guards. The paper says the Commissioners see the actual and terrible results of stirring the people of India out of their "pathetic contentment"; and, comparing them with a consulting physician called in to consider the case of a patient suffering from a long course of wrong treatment, says they are overinfluenced by professional etiquette which prevents denunciation of the blunder. They have not the courage to say that the constitutional course of treatment is radically wrong. They confine themselves to hints, amendments and precautions to localise mischief and reduce the danger—if they can. The paper refers to a passage in the report doubting whether the British Parliamentary system is likely to prove a model for Responsible Government at the Centre. It says: Nevertheless it is to be tried for provinces where its unsuitability is almost as manifest.

The paper criticises the proposal to place law and order under the Ministerial control; and expects Federal Parliament to be a great improvement upon the present system. It expresses gratification at the fact the Commission has realised the overmastering importance of defence; but does not consider the suggestion of two armies in India as a hopeful proposition.

REPORT'S FATAL WEAKNESS.

The "Daily Herald" says: The real powers is retained in the hands of the Viceroy or Governors; and this is not Self-Government. Nor is there even provision of the means by which the present order may gradually but definitely be transformed. Proposals concerning the powers of the Viceroy and Governors are the negation of the machinery of Self-Government which elsewhere the commissioners advocate. Here is the reports fatal weakness. Yet the work of the Commission is not wasted, for many of its judgments are surely right, for instance, the conclusion that the ultimate form of Government must be Federal. The paper recalls Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's words: "India must be in the Empire on equal terms; and the time has come for us to take that step," and says along that courageous line and not among hesitations of the report the two countries will find a solution for the problems facing them. If the Round Table Conference to which we still hope Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues will come, can freely discuss the way of attaining Dominion Status in the light of the Commission's report and of Indian opinion, peace and friendship may yet be attained.

"BEGINNING OF LAST PHASE."

The "Daily News and Chronicle" says the proposals bring within sight an All-India Constitution of the only kind suited to the vast country. It can only grow of itself. Nobody can foresee the precise dates and seasons; but the Commission has gone very far to meet Indian demands. Those who understand India's situation can hardly allow the opportunity to slip to shape an act which should be the beginning of the last phase of India's political development.

The "Daily Mail" says the Commissioners' great work has been admirably performed, and there are innumerable arguments in favour of their Federalisation Scheme, one of the strongest of which, says the paper, is that it will virtually eliminate the mischievous cry for the grant of "Dominion Status".

The "Financial Times" which reserves its examination of financial proposals considers the Commission has met the legitimate Indian aspirations in the direction and manner most clearly mapped out for such a development.

PARLIAMENT THE JUDGE.

The "Financial News", which also reserves its comment on the financial proposals, approves the condemnation of the periodical revision of the Constitution; and says whatever changes in the Governmental priciple and machinery are now to be made the Constitution should, as the Commission insist, contain within itself machinery for its own further modification. Nevertheless, Parliament must ultimately decide the time and manner of any change. In other words the problem is to reconcile freedom and self-determination with the necessity for safe-guards and the guiding hand.—Reuter.

Copies Of Simon Report Volumes.

LONDON, June 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Ernest Brown, Mr. Benn stated that the Government of India had originally estimated that 7,000 copies of each volume of the Simon Commission Report would be required in India. These had been despatched; and in addition arrangements had been made to despatch, this week and the next, 7,000 further copies of the first volume and 13,000 of the second. Mr. Benn informed Commander Kenworthy that translation of the report into foreign languages was being considered.

FOR U. S. CONSUMPTION.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain asked for information regarding the steps taken to circulate the English issue of the United States. Mr. Benn promised to inquire.

QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

Mr. A. M. Samuel urged that the expense should not be allowed to stand in the way Mr. Benn replied that the question should not be addressed to him.

BULK OF SECOND VOLUME.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence informed Mr. Mander that copies of the second volume which would be available in Britain on June 24 would be four times those of the first volume available on June 10. —Reuter.

R. T. CONFERENCE IN COMMONS.

—:o:—

Terms Of Reference not Yet.

MR. BENN ON REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, June 23.

Mr. Mardy Jones asked whether Congressites would be invited to nominate all or major portion of the Indians attending the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Benn replied that it was intended that the Conference should be fully representative of different Parties and the interests of British India and of Indian States. As regards the terms of reference, Mr. Benn was not in a position at present to say more of the Conference than had already been announced by the Viceroy's published declarations.—Reuter.

POONA MILITARY PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

"Star" Article In Commons.

MR. BENN KNOWS NOTHING OF IT!

LONDON, June 23.

Mr. Marley asked whether Mr. Benn's attention had been called to a letter issued by the Brigadier-General Staff, Southern Command, India, endorsing the article appearing in the Poona "Star", on May 22, criticising the Bombay Government, and asked if action was proposed. Mr. Benn replied he knew nothing, but would examine the case if particulars were given.—Reuter.

DACCA SITUATION GRAVE.

—:o:—

Moulana Abul Kalam Mediates.

DACCA, June 23.

A Hindu mason was murdered yesterday in South Naisandi and his body was thrown into the street. This is the second murder in the locality since the disturbances started. Two Mahomedans, one belonging to the above locality and the other as resident of Ekrampur, are reported to have been stabbed.

Business of every description is at a standstill for about a month. The Police are guarding the principal throughfares but cases of murder and stabbing are taking place in lanes and bye-lanes.

At the suggestion of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Hindus and Mahomedans are meeting in the Bar Library to-day with a view to coming to a compromise. No definite conclusions have however been arrived at.—A. P.

G. M. C.'S TYRANNY.

—:o:—

Simla Conference Meets.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION PASSED.

SIMLA, June 23.

Sir Fazli Hussain opened to-day the Conference of representatives of the Provincial Governments and Medical Faculties convened to enable those authorities to confer together as to what action is desirable to meet the situation created by the temporary suspension of the recognition of Indian Medical degree by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

Sir Fazli Hussain emphasised the fact that the decision of the G.M.C. was of primary importance to the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, which have the immediate conduct of Medical education in their hands, and to the local Governments, which, in the main, bear the financial burden of such education.

The Government of India, accordingly, thought that the opportunity should be provided to representatives of both to exchange views and to make suggestions regarding the manner in which the question of recognition of Indian Medical degrees outside India should be dealt with.

I. M. S. TO BE FREED.

It is understood that the Conference passed two resolutions to-day, one regretting the decision of the General Medical Council and the other urging the Secretary of State to change the rules for recruitment to the I.M.S. removing the provision that persons selected for the service should hold degrees recognised by the General Medical Council. The text of the resolutions is not available.—A. P.

SHIPPING AT OKHA.

—:o:—

The Port Officer Okha Port wires under date 23rd June:—

The s.s. "Clan Macintosh" (Line.—Clan Line, Agents: Messrs. Finlay and Company, Bombay) left Port Okha on twenty-third instant for Cochin.—A. P.

TORY PARTY.

—:o:—

Mr. Neville Chamberlain To Be Chairman.

TO RESIGN AFTER REORGANISATION.

LONDON, June 23.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has accepted Mr. Baldwin's invitation to assume Chairmanship of the Conservative Party. He has stipulated that he will resign when he has carried out "such measures of reorganisation as I may find desirable and the work can be expected to proceed smoothly without me."—Reuter.

CONSULAR BODY SURRENDERS.

—:o:—

Customs Change Effected.

LONDON, June 23.

Tientsin.—It is understood that the Consular body has decided to recommend to the respective Legations to recognise the Customs change (cabled on June 20) as a "fait accompli."—Reuter.

NAHAS PASHA'S DRAMATIC COUP.

—:o:—

Wafdist Force Entrance AND MEET IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, June 23.

Cairo.—The dispute between the new premier Sidky Pasha and the President of the chamber had a dramatic sequel in the afternoon.

Sidky Pasha had forbidden the Parliament to meet owing to the President's refusal to give an assurance that no business would be allowed, except the reading of Royal Decree proroguing the Parliament this month, but 100 Opposition (Wafdist) Deputies, including ex-Premier Nahas Pasha, with the collusion of the Parliamentary Police smashed the gatechains, entered the House and held a 25 minutes meeting, including the much-applauded speech of Nahas Pasha, exhorting his followers to swear to preserve the constitution.—Reuter.

CLOSER UNION OF E. AFRICA.

—:o:—

"Retrogressive Spirit Of Proposals",

OPPOSITION OF SETTLERS.

Nairobi.—A conference of Tanganyika and Kenya settlers, including members of the leiglatures of both territories has cabled to the Secretary of the State for Colonies a resolution that in the opinion of the Conference, the conclusion of His Majesty's Government as regards the closer union of East Africa and their memorandum on the native policy in East Africa are unacceptable. The attitude of the Imperial Government, as now expressed, involves a breach of the previous pledges. The East African Colonists stand on the principle that the white race is the only people which has proved its capacity to govern mixed races. They must challenge the doctrine of political and economic paramountcy of the natives as interpreted in these documents and claim a closer association in trusteeship as foreshadowed in the 1927 White Paper.

UNACCEPTABLE.

The White settlers permanently domiciled in East Africa cannot accept the designation the "immigrant community" as applied to themselves, or the right of Indian immigrants to participate on the same basis as Europeans in the Government of East Africa; and they regard the Indian representation in the local legislatures desirable only as a convenient method of enabling Indian sectional views to be voiced. They consider it imperative that the closer union must be accompanied by an unofficial majority in at least one territory. The principles of common electoral roll and a racially mixed federal council cannot be accepted. Although a closer union involving constitutional changes is still desirable, the Conference regrets that the retrogressive spirit of the new proposals has definitely antagonised European opinion".

The statement is signed by Lord Delamere.—Reuter.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

—:o:—

SUKKUR, June 23.

The Secretary, Satyagraha Committee, Sukkur, writes:—

Picketing foreign cloth shops started was suspended week ago on account of agreement with local Congress workers. Picketing liquor and toddy shops commenced on the 20th. Work goes on peacefully.

The District Magistrate of Sukkur has issued two notifications under Police Act.

The main characteristic of the work here all these months was that nothing untoward has taken place.

"GHARWAL DAY" IN KARACHI.

—:o:—

KARACHI, June 23.

Yesterday was observed as "Garhwali Soldiers Day" in Karachi.

The local Satyagrahis took out a procession in which thousands participated.

A public meeting was held on Rambaugh Recreation ground where effigies of the Simon Commissioners and of the Abbottabad Court Martial Officers were publicly burnt.

A replica of the Simon report was also burnt.—A. P.

YOUNGSTERS GIVEN SIX MONTHS R. I.

—:o:—

For "Impertinent" Attitude.

(From a Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, June 23.

The following order was passed by the City Magistrate to-day on Mr. Patwardhan of Nagar six months and fine of Rs. 200; Mr. Vishampayam of Yeola Paisafund Ranade and Mr. Keluskar six months and a fine of Rs. 100 each; Messrs. Deodhar and Bedekar four months and a gne Rs. 50 each. Mr. Padhye one month and a fine of Rs. 50; Mr. Sahashabudhe and Mr. Lagu one day and a fine of Rs. 50; Mr. Karmalkar a fine of Rs. 25; Messrs. Parsekar, Bandekar, Shirsekar, Prabhu, Damle and Khatu six months each. All were given rigorous imprisonment.

The last nine are students.

The Magistrate had expressed his desire to release the last six onbonds for good connot but they refused. For this refusal and their alleged "impertinent" attitude the above sentences were passed.

SHIKHARE'S CASE ADJOURNED.

—:o:—

Appeal For Withdrawal.

The Secretary of the Miraj Congress Committee wires:—

The case against Shikhares repened at 12 noon when Mr. Abhyankar, pleader of Sangli, appeared for defence. The Public Prosecutor asked for adjournment till Thursday the 26th instant. It is learnt that an application has been forwarded to the Darbar, requesting the cancellation of Jahirnama and withdrawal of the criminal case against Shikhares.

RANPUR, June 23.

As a protest against the Ordinances, Dhondhukar, Dholera, Barwala and Ranpur are observing one week's complete hartal.—Free Press.

SECTION 144 IN TRICHINOPOLY.

—:o:—

TRICHINOPOLY, June 23.

Section 144 has been promulgated in Trichinpoly for a period of two months.

Police raided the local Ashram and arested the Secretary, and two others including Mr. Rajagopalachari's son.—A. P.

SECTION 144 IN MASULIPATAM.

—:o:—

MASULIPATAM, June 23.

Section 144 has been promulgated in Masulipatam.

The Police searched the houses of several Congressmen including the Dictator of the Andhra Satyagraha campaign.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CONVICTIONS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Sjt. Jibanlal Chatterjee, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and Sjt. Lamohan Ghosh, have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on charge of harbouring pickketers and 16 others to six months simple imprisonment under Section 107, while Sjt. Prafulla Sen, President of the Civil Disobedience Council gets one year's imprisonment.

17 Burra Bazar picketers were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

Sjt. Pudamraj Jain, Secretary Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha was arrested.—Free Press.

CONGRESS SECRETARIES ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For Taking Out Procession.

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Padamraj Jain, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha and Madanhoman Misra, Secretary of the Burra Bazaar Congress Committee have been arrested on a charge of taking part in yesterday's procession in connection with the Srada Anniversary of Deshbandhu Das, in spite of the prohibitory order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

LAHORE PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 23.

To-day a large number of pickets was arrested. The three foreign liquor shops, commercial buildings and Mall were well guarded by a large contingent of mounted and foot police. As soon as a volunteer stepped in for picketing he was arrested and removed. This has been going on since morning. The exact number of arrests is not known.—Free Press.

VICTIMS OF ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 23.

News has reached here that four Congress workers, one of whom is 17 years old, were arrested under the New Ordinance in connection with the agitation for Nonpayment of Taxes, at Dinanagar on 21st.

Mr. Mohanlal of the Servants of the People Society, who was organising liquor shop picketing here has been arrested under section 124 A.—A. P.

LUCKNOW STRIKE CALLED OFF.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, June 23.

The strike at Lucknow railway workshops has been called off today. The Chief Mechanical Engineer, East Indian Railway, who is here, gave a hearing to the spokesmen of the strikers, whom he assured that their demands would all be carefully considered. But as the final decision on the matter did not rest with him he would ask them to give up the strike at least for the present and give the authorities sufficient time to examine the questions raised by them. The strikers accordingly resumed work at about 3 p.m. —A. P.

COTTON COMMITTEE MEETS.

—:o:—

Questionnaire To Be Forwarded To Associations.

Bombay, June 24.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to consider the working of the Cotton Act met yesterday, but owing to the absence of several members it was adjourned. It again met today. Mr. Durgadatt proposed that the Chairman should be authorised to prepare a questionnaire and to forward it to the following Associations and institutions:—

(1) All Associations connected with the cotton trade; (2) the Central Cotton Committee; (3) the Director of Agriculture; (4) the Co-operative Credit Societies; (5) the Taluka Boards; (6) the Japan Spinners' Association; (7) the Liverpool Cotton Trade Association; (8) the New York Cotton Exchange, etc.

The proposal was accepted and the Committee adjourned till August.

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